

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS

TELEPHONE TALK.

Special Session of Council to Consider Telephone Matters.

The city council was called in special session Monday night for a conference with representatives of the telephone lines at Cortland, Surprise and Freetown. A representative of the Bell Telephone Company was also present and took part in the discussion.

It seems that the Mutual Company men, who were recently granted a franchise to install a telephone system in this city, have been negotiating with the Bell people but they are not willing to accept the franchise adopted because of some of the restrictions it contains. They do not want the franchise to fix a maximum rate, therefore the council may be expected to strike out that part of the franchise.

The council heard what the representatives of the Mutual company had to say but took no action as they were not ready to act. The representative of the Bell company was heard but he was not very explicit in his statements as to what his company would do. He indicated that the Bell people would be willing to organize a company and put in an up-to-date system here if the franchise was made satisfactory to them and if the people of Seymour would take a liberal amount of stock. He promised to send to the city clerk a copy of such a franchise as would be acceptable to his company. It is expected that the copy of the ordinance he sends will contain no restrictions of consequence. It is likely that the telephone subject will be up for further discussion at the next regular meeting.

Record Breaking Novelty.

Presented with a cast of brilliant excellence, enhanced by beautiful scenery and stage settings, an entertainment of rare good fun and surprises is "The Belle of Japan" which comes to the Seymour theatre on Friday, Aug. 23rd. This novelty has captured the effete east and is stirring the west with enthusiasm never before known in the history of comedy drama. It is without doubt one of the most talked about and popular as well as greatest laughing, singing and dancing shows in the world. Quite a number of theatre parties are being gotten up for this attraction.

Entertained Sunday.

Miss Olive M. Core and Miss Marie Yant, of Indianapolis, came down Sunday morning and were entertained during the day by their friend, Miss Edna Doan, at her home on W. Oak street. In the evening the young ladies were the out of town guests at a six o'clock supper given by the Misses Dahlenburg. They were well entertained during their stay here and returned to the city on the late evening train after spending the day most pleasantly and making the acquaintance of quite a number of our young people.

An Editor's Advice.

A Kansas editor who is accustomed to attend church, as most editors are, has evidently had his view of the preacher obstructed by some woman's big hat. Recently he published this bit of advice to ladies:

"Ladies should take off their hats in church. No preaching can inspire a man who is looking into a lopsided aggregation of dead birds, stuffed weasels, chameleon skins, ribbons, beads, sticks, straws, corn tassels and thistle-down. It makes a sinner feel as though he were lost in the wilderness."

Band Concert.

The management of the Seymour Military Band has decided to have the band concert this week on Wednesday night on account of some of the boys being unable to play on Thursday night because of other engagements. The concert tomorrow night will be on E. Second street and there will be a good crowd out if the weather is favorable.

Canteloupes.

The melon growers are marketing their canteloupes and many loads are being turned over to the express company here every day. The crop is a little late this year but the growers are getting a fair price and will make some money.

In a few days John D. Rockefeller will know the size of the fine Judge Laudis will assess against the Standard Oil Company. He may have to economize for a month or two to pay it.

EN ROUTE HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kessler Have Started From Germany.

A letter was received here this morning from Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kessler, who have been spending several weeks in Germany. The letter was dated July 15, which was two weeks ago, and stated that they would start home in about two weeks. It is not likely that any letter telling of their son's sickness has reached them and, as stated in the REPUBLICAN Monday, no cable message has been sent concerning his death as it was uncertain where they could be found. Consequently they will probably not learn of his fatal illness until they arrive in this country.

The body has been carefully embalmed and after the funeral, which occurs Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, will be placed in the vault at Riverview cemetery till after the arrival of his parents. The scene was very touching this morning at the home on High street when separate letters were read from the father and mother. The mother has bought her son a beautiful gold watch and chain and has had his name engraved on the case in the old country. Her health has been improved while away and she is coming home with pleasant thoughts of how her son will enjoy the gift, all unconscious of his sickness and death. In the letter she admonishes George to be a good boy. George had written his mother some time ago of having had the mumps after she left home.

Object Lesson In Prices.

Not long ago a farmer in Iowa went to a harness dealer to buy a team harness. He found one that suited him and the price was \$45. The farmer happened to remember that about a dozen years ago he bought a harness just like it for \$35, and he mentioned the fact. The dealer went to his books and found this to be true. "But," said the dealer, "my books show that you did not have the money. You hauled in 300 bushels of corn, and gave it to me for the \$35 harness. Now I will tell you what I will do. If you are willing to bring me 300 bushels of corn I will give you the \$45 harness, also a double driving harness worth \$35, single buggy driving harness worth \$35, a plush robe worth \$7, a boy's riding saddle worth \$5, one pair of wool blankets worth \$7, one whip and riding bridle worth \$1.25, two leather halters worth \$1 and a rawhide whip \$1.10—Ex.

Shot At Marshal.

Marshal Leonard Weddle, who succeeded Enoch Cheek in office at Mitchell, has already had a taste of what it means to be a peace officer in that town. Sunday he suspected that one of the saloons was violating the law and he started out to investigate. Before it was all over the proprietor of the saloon drew a revolver and took a few shots at Weddle but being a poor shot he never touched the marshal. The saloon man is now under bond awaiting trial.

On Monday the people of Mitchell voted to incorporate as a city so that later on they will have a mayor and then if he is the right sort of a man there will be a reform inaugurated and the hoodlum element put under better control.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Engine 205 on the Southern Indiana was taken to the shops at Bedford this morning for repairs.

About 75 people went to Cincinnati on the excursion Sunday morning. A pretty good crowd for this year but not so many as formerly traveled on Sunday excursions.

Patrolman James Meyers, of the B. & O. S-W., went east this morning on No. 4. He is being kept pretty busy these days looking after police and detective duties along the line. A determined effort is being made to catch the party who broke into the B. & O. S-W. ticket office at Brownstown a few nights ago.

Improvements.

The veranda has been completed at the residence which George Schaefer moved from Brown street to W. Laurel street, near the Seymour Woolen Mills. The house has also been given a new coat of paint.

Will Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Winkenhoffer will entertain a few friends at a six o'clock dinner this evening in honor of Miss Edna Doane, who is visiting here from Indianapolis.



WINFIELD T. DURBIN—1901-1905.

Winfield T. Durbin was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 4, 1847, but his father subsequently removed to Washington county. He served in the civil war in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteers. In 1879 he moved to Anderson. During the Spanish war he was appointed by Governor Mount colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment and saw service in Cuba. In 1900 he was elected governor. He now resides in Anderson.

DIED.

HORNING.—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Horning died Tuesday morning about five o'clock at their home at Rockford, after a short illness of cholera infantum. Age 2 months and 17 days. The child was taken sick Sunday afternoon about five o'clock. Mr. Horning is an employee of the Seymour Canning Factory.

The funeral will occur at the residence Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock and will probably be conducted by Rev. H. H. Allen of this city. Burial at Riverview.

Nearly Complete.

Word from West Reddington this afternoon states that the machinery has nearly all been placed in the power house of the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company at that place. One of the two men at work there was sent to Scottsburg Monday morning to assist in putting the machinery in order at that place and the other man went back to the power house at Edinburg.

The work of laying the brick for the waiting rooms and ticket office at West Reddington was completed Saturday and the roof will be put on the same within the next few days.

Crothersville Fair.

The managers of the Crothersville fair are satisfied that they will have a great exhibit this year. They expect to have a better fair this year than ever before and will be kept busy from now on preparing for it. There will be some good horses for the races.

Ballasting Near Azalia.

An accident to the new interurban bridge at Big Sand Creek has stopped the ballasting on the Jackson county side of the river till repairs have been made. Meanwhile the work trains are going on north ballasting toward Columbus.

Sells Property.

H. C. Dannellett as agent has sold the two houses and lots on Indianapolis avenue between the New Lynn and Third street to Mrs. Asa Penneck. This property formerly belonged to Miss Belle Jonas.

Miss Catharine Diener, and her friend, Miss Lizzie Hackman, of Vincennes, came up to spend Sunday with Miss Diener's sister, Mrs. George Schaefer, and other friends and relatives in this city. Miss Hackman is the head bookkeeper at the branch office of the Terre Haute Brewing Company at Vincennes at a handsome salary. They returned home on the excursion train late Sunday evening.

Elder W. E. Payne, pastor of the Christian church at Brownstown, came up this morning and went to Bethany Park to spend several days at the annual camp meeting at that place.

Miss Cleve Vinson, of Crothersville, was in this city this morning.

The Needful Things.

What we want and what we need are very different matters. What we want might prove our undoing. What we really need might be very distasteful to us, says O. T. Corson in the Ohio Educational Monthly.

What we want is excitement, what we need is repose. What we want is an automobile; what we need is a knowledge of botany that will cause a walk of a mile to yield us more pleasure than a forty mile spin in an automobile.

What we want is more money; what we need is sense enough to spend what we have for the profit and real pleasure of ourselves and those about us.

What we want is a gold-headed cane what we need is a level head so that any cane will be superfluous.

What we want is an inlaid mahogany writing table; what we need is brains enough to write something worth while on a pine table.

What we want is diamonds; what we need is personality that will win without the aid of veneer.

What we want is the applause of others; what we need is the approval of ourselves.

What we want is to seem; what we need is to be.

What we want is luxurious living; what we need is life.

WASKOM.

Daily Trowbridge transacted business at Tampico Tuesday.

Mrs. Philip Doerr spent Tuesday in the family of Mrs. Mary Sturgeon.

Miss Lizzie Fogelgand, of Crothersville, spent last last week with her parents here.

A. M. Duncan and family, of near Valleria, spent Friday in the family of J. W. Duncan.

Michael Waskom and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge in Washington County Friday.

Miss Ella Duncan was at Tampico Saturday.

J. H. Duncan and wife and daughter attended church at Tampico Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. Harriet Rucker.

BEECH GROVE.

Mrs. Allie J. Foster, who is quite sick with typhoid fever, is no better at this writing.

Eugene Austin and family, of Comiskey, visited in this neighborhood Sunday.

Miss Nellie Ross, who has been quite sick for some days is much better.

F. C. Foster and little daughter, Helen, of Brownstown, called on his mother at this place Sunday.

Simon Eacret, of Indianapolis, passed through here Sunday. Simon says he is working hard and making some money in his new field.

Threshing wheat in this neighborhood is about done. The yield was light.

Born to Arthur Foster and wife July 23 an eight pound girl.

Daniel H. George, of Waymansville, was in this city Monday night.

Brick Streets Plow Hard.

The crowd of men who were at work in tearing up Chestnut street and laying track for the interurban line, was divided this morning. A number of them were taken south to lay track just south of town and sixteen were left to begin tearing up the brick street at the intersection of Bruce and Chestnut. It is said that an attempt was made this morning to plow up the brick streets, first with four horses and then with six. If the attempt had been successful the problem of quarrying stone would have been solved for it would be about as easy to plow out the stone in a Bedford stone quarry as it would to plow up Seymour's brick streets. So, instead of a plow, picks and hammers and tools of that kind are being used. All the brick is being saved for use elsewhere as is also the sand, gravel and concrete that is being dug out to make room for laying the cross-ties and T-rails. The task of tearing up the brick street is not an easy one and it will require a week or ten days at least for fifteen or twenty men to get the track laid and leveled over again on the three blocks from Bruce up to Second street.

Finger Amputated.

The little daughter of John Ogelyvie near Waymansville, had her finger caught in a hayfork and lacerated it so badly that amputation was necessary. Dr. Rouse, of Waymansville, and Dr. Jenkins, of Cortland, amputated the finger in Dr. Shewman's office at Waymansville.

Arm Broken.

Carsh Robbins, age 13, son of George Robbins, had an arm broken Monday afternoon. He fell out of a box car that was standing on the switch at the Blish Mill. Dr. J. M. Shields set the arm.

Accidentally Shot.

Evansville, Ind., July 30.—While Jacob Hihalter and his twin brother were boating on Pigeon creek, Jacob accidentally shot his brother in the abdomen. Jacob hastened ashore, hitched up his father's horse and buggy and galloped with his brother to a hospital in this city. An operation followed, but there is little hope that the youth will live. He is fourteen years old.

Amputation Is Necessary.

Shelbyville, Ind., July 30.—Rosana Kountz, the ten-year-old daughter of John Kountz, jumped off a coal car in the J. M. & L. yards just as another freight car was passing. She was knocked down and her left leg so much injured that it will have to be amputated.

Did Not Go to Trial.

San Francisco, July 30.—The bribery case against T. V. Halsey, formerly "competition agent" for the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, did not go to trial yesterday. Judge Dunne announced his decision to draw an entirely new panel of sixty names from the jury box, and the case was continued until tomorrow.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

No settlement of the ore handlers' strike in Minnesota is in sight.

Secretary of War Taft has asked that a Red Cross organization be formed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Favorable weather for the crop in the northwest caused a sharp decline in the price of wheat at Chicago.

Frank A. Hetrick of Ottawa, Kan., was elected president of the National Dental Examiners association in session at Minneapolis.

It is positively asserted that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has purchased the plant of the Arizona Smelting company near Prescott, Ariz.

Eighteen soldiers were executed by order of courtmartial at Guayaquil, Ecuador, for being in the recent political plot against the president of the republic.

Two of the men convicted of participation in the murder of Major General Von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, on Jan. 3 last, have been executed.

Prince Alexis Orloff of Russia was badly injured in the face while driving in his automobile to Paris, by a broomstick thrown by an "antiautolist." The prince's assailant was arrested.

It is announced that the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia have resulted in an agreement amicably adjusting all outstanding differences on the Indian frontier and in Persia.

Nine Armenians, all said to be members of the Hunchakost society, have been arrested, following the police investigation into the recent assassination of H. S. Tavshanjian, a wealthy Armenian rug merchant.

In a five mile race at Ottawa, Ont., Tom Longboat, the Indian runner defeated a relay of three men. He covered the distance in 25:25, which is one minute and one second better than the former Canadian record.

Advertise in the REPUBLICAN. It pays

MANY OUTINGS

Numerous Parties Are Going to The River This Week.

The weather this week is not so favorable for camping parties and outings along the river but a number are spending some time on the river bank. Other parties are being arranged for later in the week.

It has become fashionable to give an outing at the river for out of town guests and many take the trains to Rockford during the day and return late in the evening. If a traction line should be opened from here to Rockford it would have two or three parties to take out and bring back almost every day. If the traction company would lend encouragement to opening a grove at some central point between Seymour and Columbus it would give the road much more business in the summer time and would give the people of the two cities a chance to meet under favorable circumstances. The people want an outing and why not arrange to have it near home where it will be inexpensive and where we will have an opportunity to show our friends from a distance a touch of our door life. A traction line would not be like a traction line if it did not have a park or a picnic ground out along the line some place where the people could go and forget their business cares and spend a few hours now and then in real recreation and enjoyment. Some suitable arrangement should be made for boat riding and the waters kept well stocked with a good variety of game fish. Lets not be slow but have a country park as well as a city park.

LEESVILLE.

Sherman Lee, one of our mail carriers, had the misfortune to loose his best horse with colic last Monday.

Taylor Wilson and family, of Louisville, came Tuesday to visit Silas Harris and wife.

Tuesday night a two legged dog got a ham of meat and 40 cents worth of bacon at Dr. Butler's while they were gone to the show.

Orpha Starr, of Sparksville, was here Tuesday.

Henry Walters, of Budda, came Tuesday and threshed 350 bushels of wheat for George Jackson and 500 bushels for Pink Gillen, 10 acres for C. White and is threshing today for Weaver and Wilson near town.

One night last week when all was asleep the chicken thief got a hen of Mrs. Cynthia Holland but did not go far until a bullet came so close to him that he thought best to drop the hen and go.

Mrs. Pet Newkirk and Mabel Bennett, of Sparksville, were here Wednesday to see friends.

Mrs. John Starr and Mrs. J. D. McAfee, of Sparksville, were here Friday looking at several houses with object of purchasing a home.

Mrs. William Sutherland and Josie Glover visited at C. C. Hill's Wednesday.

Mrs. Annie Wray, of Louisville, is visiting her parents, Dick Wesner and wife on the ridge.

Ab Goens is suffering a great deal with a bug in his ear.

Miss Cornelia Wray received the most votes for the popular lady Saturday night at the show and received the present.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribe in my presence this 9th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SAUERS.

Most of the farmers are done with their harvesting work.

Mrs. Jane Sierphas improved her house by giving it a new coat of paint and is building a new veranda.

Wheat threshing has commenced in this vicinity.

Edward Brandt, of Crothersville, spent Sunday here with his parents.

Henry Steinkamp who has employment at Seymour visited home folks recently.

We Do "Printing That Pleases"

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPANISH WOMEN.

There are certain interesting peculiarities which appear more especially in the Spanish women. One of these lies in the shape of the chest. Unlike the French and the northern woman, the Spanish woman's chest is found to be shorter and broader at the base—at the level, that is, of the lower end of the breast bone—so that she requires, according to Carmandel, a differently shaped corset, while at the same time there is greater amplitude and accentuation of the hips in relation to the figure generally. These characteristics of the Spanish woman are well illustrated, it has been said, by a comparison between the statue which Falguiere modelled after Cleo de Merode and the distinctively national Spanish type represented in Goya's *Maja Desnuda* now in the Prado.

The typical Spanish woman (as Duchenne first pointed out in 1866) presents another puzzling but well authenticated peculiarity in the heightened curves of her spine. The Spanish woman's spine looks as if its curvature had been increased by pressure applied to the two ends. This indeed has by some been supposed to be the actual cause of the peculiarity, and Spalikowski—who has found the ensellure or saddle back, as it is termed, well marked among some of the most beautiful and vigorous of the laboring women and fisher folk near Boulogne and Dieppe—states that it only occurs in women who are accustomed to bear heavy burdens; he also remarks that it is frequently associated with small feet and hands, well modelled neck, graceful bust and little figure, usually in brown eyed women. This association of characters suggests that the peculiarity is not an individual acquirement but a racial trait, and there is no difficulty in believing that the Iberian element, which is still strong in the southwest of France and recognizable in the southwest of England, may also have passed up the French coast.

Lagneau and others are distinctly of opinion that the ensellure is a racial Iberian trait. The conclusion seems inevitable, and in any case there can be no doubt that the special grace and distinction of profile of the Spanish woman's figure is associated with the ensellure; it is this that gives the characteristic mark to her bearing and carriage, while it emphasizes much that is most characteristic in Spanish dancing.—Contemporary Review.

THERE IS GOOD FIELD IN BANKING.

"There is a good field for women in the banking business," declared Mrs. Mary C. Bennett, president of the National Bank of Ness City. Mrs. Bennett is one of the few women bank presidents in Kansas, says the Topeka Capital. Besides being president of the bank above mentioned she is vice-president of the State Bank of Ransom, a town in Ness county, fourteen miles from Ness City.

"I say there is a good field for women in the banking business because there are more honest women than honest men. Of course there are men who are just as honest as women in the banking business, but women aren't so likely to speculate as are men. It's speculation that often makes trouble and leads to dishonesty."

Mrs. Bennett knows every detail of the banking business as it exists in the country bank. She started in the bank of which she is president fifteen years ago. She was bookkeeper at first. She rose to the position of assistant cashier and after that was elected vice-president of the institution. Six years ago she became president. She spends business hours in touch with financial affairs, looking closely after the interests of the bank.

Mrs. Bennett's father was an extensive lumber dealer in Ness City before his death, and her husband is now in the lumber business there. She likes art and is a graduate of the Woman's Institute of Technical Design of New York City.

WOMAN IN JAPAN'S HISTORY.

Women played an important part in the early history of Japan. To a woman, the Empress Jingu, belongs the glory of the first conquest made by Japan, that of Korea. A. D. 201, says the London Chronicle. Dressed as a man, she led her fleet over the unknown waters, across which she alone believed a country lay to the westward. "If we succeed," she said to her chiefs, "the glory will all be yours. I will be responsible for the infamy of a possible defeat." The Koreans laid their wealth at the feet of the conquerors, and the king swore that so long as the stars shone and water ran down hill Korea should be faithful to Japan.

This achievement of the dauntless empress gave rise to the proud boast of the Japanese, "The arms of Japan shine beyond the seas." But the most important fruit of her victory was the introduction of Buddhism from Korea, as well as Asiatic art, science, medicine, and literature.

Jingu, however, was never actually proclaimed head of the empire. The first female ruler was Suiko, and since her time eight empresses have governed Japan, some of them with great wisdom.

BEAUTY OF SILVER LOCKS.

Silver hair is always a becoming and enviable possession. In old age it gives an air of softness and sweetness to the face, while in conjunction with a young skin and fresh complexion nothing can be more charming.

The silver tone of the hair throws up skin and eyes to perfection, besides adding an air of distinction to an otherwise every day type of face.

Women who, up to now, have been foolish enough to hide their beautiful silver tresses under unbecoming and hard toned hair dyes are this season allowing it to be seen in all its natural beauty, this state of affairs being largely due to the fact that the tones of mulberry, claret and purple now so modish look their best when worn by a woman possessed of snowy hair, says Home Chat.

White hair is now dressed high on the head, a la Pompadour, and it is becomingly waved and finished by clusters of the soft little curls of the Empire period.

LIFE HARDER NOW.

"Life is much harder on women than it used to be," said one woman the other day, "because nowadays the feminine cue is pluck, nerve, and plenty of it. We must never feel frightened, or at least we mustn't show it. In the early Victorian days a woman was allowed to scream, and faint, and so forth, whenever anything at all alarming happened. In fact, she was considered indelicate if she didn't. But today a woman is expected to crawl out from under a smashed automobile with a smiling face, be imperturbable in a railway wreck, and acted bored when the house is on fire."

"I wonder if the men who admire a woman who doesn't show her emotions never reflect that women are forbidden one vehicle for the feelings which they possess. Women mayn't swear. And if you are not allowed to scream, faint or cry, I should think swearing would be the next best thing."—New York Tribune.

DISCONTENTED MOUTHS.

Many women will discover for themselves that they have got into the habit of letting the corners of the mouth droop. This should be overcome, or the face will soon assume an aged aspect.

In order to get rid of the trick, make up your mind not to worry, look on the hopeful side of life and for that which is good and happy in everything.

Induce the mouth to reassume its happy expression by massage with the thumbs while the first fingers are holding the corners of the lips up. Always rub upward, not downward, for that would merely intensify the ugly downward droop.—New York Journal.

LACE FROM FIBRE.

The women of Fayal, in the Azores, make a lace out of the fibres of the leaves of the century plant, and it is not less beautiful than costly. These women are the only makers of the lace left in the world today, and travellers stopping at Fayal on their South Atlantic voyage should not miss the opportunity of seeing these women at work. The peasants of Abissola once possessed the same art. They made of the century plant's leaves a beautiful black lace, but it would not wash.

BABY WOMEN.

Baby women are the unfortunate individuals, no matter what their age, who are always having their feelings hurt whenever they venture away from home.

In church work they are a positive nuisance for no one can dispose of them.

If the baby woman has some little claims to celebrity she is still worse to deal with for she is sure to be offended if not asked to sing, play or recite on every possible occasion.—New Haven Register.

FASHION NOTES.

One of the novelties of the season is the linen hat embroidered in color. No matter how cheap the material, if a suit fits well it looks well.

Earrings may really be said to be worn now, though they are not at all common.

The vogue for white petticoats is increasing.

The bias front-panel of a striped skirt takes on quite the air of a garniture because the sides and back are straight.

The mousline sash has ridden into the sartorial world on the crest of the Oriental wave that brought the kimono sleeve into conventional dress.

There is almost no limit to the use for point d'esprit, since it is equally appropriate for a gown or bedroom curtains or numberless kinds of fancy work; and indeed, after it has served one purpose it may often be pressed into other use.

Trimnings are almost entirely confined to broad bands of insertion or embroidery on skirts or for the simpler materials, bands of the material cut on the bias form the trimming.

Navy blue is more in favor than it was at the beginning of the season, especially mixed with crude green and mandarin.



THE SINGING OF THE CHIPMUNKS.

In Manitoba the chipmunk comes above ground about the first or second week of April, that is, as soon as warm weather has surely set in. The regularity with which they appear, with the earliest soft wind of spring, sets me wondering at times whether there is not something more than mere verbiage in the phrase "vernal influence." Snug in their deep, dark abode, far beyond the reach of sun or frost, they cannot be reached or touched by mere temperature, nor can it be that they appear at a set time, as some of our winter sleepers are said to do. No, they must come forth on the very day when first the very spring is in the land.

The chipmunk announces its return to sunlight in a manner worthy of a bird. Mounted on some log or root, it reiterates a loud chirpy "Chuck-chuck-chuck." Other chipmunks run for their holes, for they awaken almost in a body; they run forth into the sunlight, and, seeking some perch, add their "Chuck-chuck-chuck" to the spring salute, so the glad news spreads from point to point, from stone pile and log heap, to brush heap and fence summing all the race to come forth and take part in the national rejoicing.

Dr. Charles Eastman informs me that in the wooded parts in Minnesota the coming forth of the chipmunks is a recognized event among the young Indians and is celebrated by a special hunt. As soon as the bright warm days of spring arrive to make it possible, the boys go forth between sunrise and 9 o'clock to some well-known chipmunk haunt, where one of their number who is a adept in imitating the creature's notes, begins the chorus with a loud chirping. The chipmunks pop out of their holes on all sides. "As many as fifty will come together and hold a social reunion." Then, seeking some high perch, they join in the spring music with a concentrated energy that seems to make them heedless of danger, and soon they fall in numbers to the blunt-headed arrows of the little Indians.

The chipmunks are active from this time of the year on, and their sunny morning chorus is not by any means confined to that original outburst. On the twenty-ninth of April, 1905, at Coscob, I heard a chipmunk in full song. He kept it up for eleven minutes without ceasing, and uttered one hundred and thirty chirps to the minute. He got no reply, though he worked very hard, and seemed tired toward the last. On May 28, 1905, at Coscob, I heard a chipmunk singing. He kept it up for three minutes, uttering three chirps to the second.

ONE WAY TO READ.

"What are you reading, Frank?" asked mother, as Frank suddenly yawned and shut his book.

"Victor Hugo's '93,'" answered Frank, "but I don't like it very much, because he refers to so many things I never heard of. For instance, what does he mean by 'Machiavelian plotting'?" What kind of plotting is that, anyway?"

"Machiavel was an Italian," explained mother, "and such a crafty, scheming person that ever since he lived people have spoken of particularly wily plots and schemes as Machiavelian. Frank, that question of yours puts me in mind of something that our teacher used to make us do, years ago, when I was at school."

"Our literature class was very interesting, and one in which we girls all tried to do our very best. Our reading matter was chosen by our teacher, Miss Dayton, and it was the best, I can assure you. She helped us in every possible way, but the one I am going to tell you about was of more service to us and made a deeper impression than any other."

"We each had a little notebook, and of course in every book we read there would be a great many references made to different people and different things of which we had never heard, just the same, for example, Frank, as you came across today. Whenever we found one we would jot it in our little notebooks, look it up in some leisure moment, and then write it down so we should not forget it. Then at the end of the week, we would meet and exchange bits of knowledge. This was great fun, and at the same time very instructive, as you may imagine. I remember Machiavel was one of the very references I had to look up. Of course, the references weren't always to people, but often we would happen upon a whole phrase that we didn't understand."

Frank thought this was a fine idea, and promised to try it. He was a great reader, and liked good books, too, so at the end of the week he had quite a few notes to show his mother. Here are some of them:

"John suddenly met his Waterloo."

"Mr. Winters was a veritable old Shylock."

"It was almost a repetition of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew."

"Like Leander of old, he grappled with the waves."

Girls and boys, see if you are more

Intelligent than Frank, and understand just what the above sentences mean, or whether it would be necessary for you to hunt them up, too, if you found them in some book.—Washington Star.

AFFECTIONATE BIRDS.

To the naturalist wild life is every way more interesting than that of domesticated creatures. Nowhere can this life be studied better than in regions least frequented by man. Capt. Snow tells, in his "Voyage to Tierra del Fuego," how completely unacquainted with man were the birds of those South American islands. What particularly interested him was the fellow-feeling shown among the sea fowl.

"I remember once when I wanted to give the men a change of diet at Keppel Island. I shot in an hour and a half twenty-nine of the best upland geese, quite as good and large as our finest geese at home."

"It was not always, however, that I wanted to shoot these birds. I have mentioned how they went in pairs of threes when feeding. On the occasion to which I refer I was making sad slaughter among them, when I observed a male bird suddenly turn from the flight which he and his companion were making and look round. I had shot his mate, and the poor things had just dropped on a hillock not far from me."

"For a moment the male hesitated, and walked off, after alighting near his partner, but he again returned, on seeing the female struggling in death. On he came leisurely toward the fallen bird, and so indifferent to his fate that for a second or two I did not shoot, until I bethought me that I would end his grief, if grief he had, by making him share the same fate."

"Another male bird that I winged fell in the water, where I could see him swimming about closely attended by his female companion. When, at last, I sent the boat and captured the wounded one his poor consort took to the shore and wandered about by herself, apparently quite disconsolate and refused to mix with the others."

"I could mention several instances which I noticed of affection between these wild birds, but must give only the following: One of the logger-head ducks had been caught alive and carried about with me on the beach. The other bird, seeing his companion in this situation, at once came on shore for it, and followed us about to some distance, until I at last allowed the captive to go, when they joined each other and immediately waddled away to the water."—Youth's Companion.

DEVOTION OF GYP.

One hundred and twenty-four miles is a long distance for a short legged little fox terrier to travel in less than one week, yet a certain fox terrier named Gyp recently went all the way to see her two babies, from whom she had been taken. And she had no one to tell her the direction. Instinct and mother love taught her where to go.

Gyp, who is a very young mother, only eighteen months old, lives in the far west. Her master is Harry C. Fisher, of Salt Lake City. Gyp accompanied her master on a visit to Weston, Idaho, and stayed with him on a ranch owned by August Jensen. One day, while they were there, Gyp came frisking to Mr. Fisher with an extra amount of pride in the wag of her nipped off tail, and informed him in her dogish language that she had something very beautiful to show him. Naturally his curiosity was aroused, and he followed where, barking and jumping joyously, she led him. There hidden away in one of the barns, was a litter of little blinking puppies.

There was a large family of them at first, but as dog families will, they dwindled to two before many weeks passed. But Gyp loved these two dearly, and when Mr. Fisher's visit being ended, he took Gyp away with him and left the puppies, she was grieved, as any mother would be. The babies were six weeks old then.

About four weeks after their arrival in Salt Lake City Mr. Fisher missed Gyp. At first he did not worry. He thought she had just gone out for a run, or on a hunt for the bones which are so dear to the heart of even the most carefully brought up dog. But a whole day passed and no Gyp. The Fisher family began to be concerned. Two weeks passed and still no Gyp. The Fishers mourned their pet as lost. She must have been killed or stolen, they said. Then a thought struck Mr. Fisher. He sent a postcard to Mr. Jensen, Weston, Idaho. And great was the rejoicing in the Fisher home when the answer came, for it announced that Gyp was safe and sound at the Jensen ranch. She had arrived, footsore but happy, ten days before.

"Her arrival was the occasion of great rejoicing in the kennel," said the note. "The two pups and Gyp barked and rolled each other around in great shape."

Probably Gyp was telling the babies how hard she had traveled to reach them, and they were telling her how lonely they had been since she went away.—New York Tribune.

Worst of All.

Protest has been made that too many heroes of modern novels are represented as using alcoholic beverages. Worse than this, some of them have a tendency to drive the brain-weary reader to drink.—Washington Star.

Every inch of an Indian skin contains 3,500 perspiration pores.



WORTH QUOTING

London Tit-Bits tells of the of a prominent milk dealer who attended a church bazaar "charming owned in watered silk."

There are too many people who fail to study their part before they speak their piece, declares the New York Journal.

Turpentine and rosin are now said to be controlled by Standard Oil. Orthodox folk, says the Brooklyn Eagle will be glad to reflect that sulphur is still uncornered.

Strangely enough, the Indian is making his last stand in Oklahoma just at a time when the white man is celebrating the anniversary of his first stand at Jamestown, notes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If King Edward keeps on drawing the line against Americans, the Atlanta Constitution fears it is difficult to see how the campaign of reconstructing the ruined castles of merrie England can proceed.

"Good wages should mean good work, avers the Providence Journal, but when they are raised beyond a certain point they seem to mean indifferent and careless work. Here is a real evil for the unions to consider."

Professor Fisher of Yale has demonstrated by tests on "starvation squads" and dieting brigades of students that if people will eat less and chew more it will be better for them. The more you chew, argues Hartford Post the less you need to eat to get fat.

No doubt the farmer would be able to wrest more concessions from Legislatures and octopuses if powerfully organized, insists the Baltimore American.—There are great possibilities behind the movement, but it may be proper to inquire where the mania to unionize is going to end. Suppose the wives of the farmers unionize and refuse to milk, churn, feed the stock or do any work outside of their own peculiar realm—the house?

"Of all times in our history this is not one in which men should give way to pessimism warns the Denver Republican.—They have every reason in the awakened conscience of the public and the attitude of the administration toward the misconduct of great corporations to believe that evils so often complained of will be corrected and that men everywhere will learn that wealth is no shield against punishment for wrongdoing."

Wisconsin is the latest State to prohibit the use of tobacco by boys under sixteen. The way for any State to stop the smoking habit would be to apply its prohibition to persons over sixteen. No boy under that age suggests the New York World would dream of cigarettes, cigars or a pipe if he had no inducement to "do what a man does."

It must appear to the public mind urges the Pittsburg Dispatch that a strong trend has set in toward manual and technical training in this country. It is no wonder. The descendants of the American pioneers must have an inherited aptitude for doing things. Their ancestors developed ingenuity in the face of necessity. Their later day scions have the same instinct, together with a realization that modern conditions require educated methods.

From "down in Maine" comes the report that despite the cold weather the bobolinks made their appearance there earlier than usual and in larger quantities, and the same thing is said to be true of places nearer home, even in the suburbs of Boston itself, observes the Boston Transcript. The extinction of this variety of songster has been feared, and nothing could be more welcome than the knowledge that they are surviving the perils of their various transformations and increasing in numbers. Among all the rollicking, riant choristers of the field and meadows, they have long held the primacy in these latitudes. It is not alone the sweetness of their notes but their rich joyousness that has given these handsome and merry cavaliers of the dewy mead their unequalled distinction.

A Demonstration Requested.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets he noticed a baldheaded chemist standing at his shop door and inquired if he had any hair restorer. "Yes, sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. There's an article I can highly recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top of yoor head a bit rub wi't, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Paper pails are the latest sanitary device for the delivery of pure milk in London and other large English towns. They are used only once. They are made of pulp and are sterilized by a heat of 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

LIFE'S LITTLE PLEASANTRIES



EGOTISTIC AGE. Some people brag About their swag, And others say, How much they pay For little things, Like brooches—rings. A few are stuck Upon their pluck And some do praise Their learned ways. Alas, but few Now living do Not think they are The best, by far! —Paul Cook in the Birmingham Age-Herald.

HAVING FUN. "Yes," remarked Farmer Cornstosel, "my boy Josh gets a good deal of fun out of automobilizing." "But he doesn't own a machine." "Of course not. He's one of the county constables."—Washington Star.

SENSATION. "More trouble in high life." "What now?" "A New York millionaire deserts his club for his home."—Washington Herald.

AN INSINUATION. "Tell me, Fanny how much would you give to have blonde hair like mine?" "I do not know. How much did you give?"—Il Motto per Ridere.

CAUSTIC. Mr. Saphedde: "Do you think men have descended from monkeys?" Miss Caustique: "Not very far."—Philadelphia Record.

A SURE METHOD. Yabsley: "I wish I could break my wife of the habit of presenting me with cigars every opportunity she gets." Jollyboy: "Do as I do. Smoke them in the house."—Town and Country.

SAD, BUT TRUE. Goodley: "If men really would 'vote as they pray' this would truly be a happy world." Wiseman: "Yes, but in that case you wouldn't get some men to the polls once in ten years."—Philadelphia Press.

EASILY DONE. "My boy will have to go out in the world to work for himself, but I want him to begin somewhere that will not lead him into a fast life when he grows up." "Then why not get him a job as a messenger boy?"—Baltimore American.

NO MORE BALDHEAD ROW. Theatre Treasurer: "Do you wish your usual seats for tonight, Mr. Spinort?" "No; give me something cheaper." Theatre Treasurer: "When did Mrs. Spinort get back from her visit?"—Cleveland Leader.

BITTER ERNEST. "Tommy, you come right in the house this minute! Haven't I told you not to play with that Gilliford boy?" "I'm not playing with him, maw. I'm licking the tar out o' him."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MATTER WITH HIM. "Mary!" yelled the poet, "why don't you keep that kid quiet? What's the matter with him, anyway?" "I'm sure I don't know," replied his patient wife. "I'm singing one of your lullabies to the little darling."—Philadelphia Press.

MARRIED MAN KNEW. "Wonderful," said the professor, "is the strength of the human jaw." "And," added the married man, "think of its tirelessness!"—Washington Herald.

AT THE ZOO. Muggsy: "Can't get a drink anywhere around here can you?" Juggsy: "No. But I'll tell you what let's do." Muggsy: "What?" Juggsy: "Let's go over and look at the snakes."—Harper's Weekly.

CAUTION. "That young lawyer friend of yours." "Well?" "Has he popped the question?" "Only hypothetically."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN HIS LINE. "Tootley is a collector of antiques." "Oh, that explains it." "Explains what?" "Explains why he married the ancient Miss Tinkler."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RUBBING IT IN? First Man—How do you do? Second Man—Beg pardon, but you have the advantage of me. First Man—Yes, I suppose I have. We were engaged to the same girl; but you married her.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The New York State excise department receives from the saloons of Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs \$17,505 each day in the year.


Don't Get Run Down

Very few diseases can get a foothold on a vigorous constitution. Almost any disease makes an easy inroad when your general health is below par. That's where

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

comes in. It acts in the way that all the most progressive physicians endorse—along the line of prevention. It isn't an unnatural stimulant, but a means of making the assimilative organs do their work unimpeded and thoroughly.

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TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1907

A NEWSPAPER by publishing the arrest and conviction of a criminal does not bring the disgrace upon the family and friends because it chronicles the event. The disgrace comes because of the crime itself. Don't forget that.

GRAFTERS are run down and brought into court and punished; the head lines display the fact and this occurs so frequently that at first thought many persons are misled into the belief that graft exists to a greater degree than in the past. This is a mistaken idea. It does not follow that there is more grafting but rather that it is a more dangerous business than ever before.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "holds advanced views on the subject of government regulation and supervision," says the Boston Journal, "but those views are sane and are borne out by careful and intelligent examination of the facts." This is everlastingly true. To question the sanity of these views is not to reflect upon the president but upon one's own sanity.

Born.

To Dale Larrison and wife, Tuesday, July 29, a daughter.

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms are the conditions as described by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

INTERESTING PLAN

Republicans May Hold Two Conventions Next Year.

Indianapolis, July 30.—There is a possibility of two state conventions being held by the Indiana Republicans—one to elect delegates to the national convention and the other to nominate the state ticket. The first convention may take place about the middle or latter part of January after the state organization is perfected. The four delegates at large will be elected then. It is said that some of Vice-President Fairbanks' friends desire that a convention be held then to endorse his candidacy for president. When the late Governor Morton and President Harrison were candidates the Republicans held early conventions to elect and instruct delegates for them. Later conventions were held to nominate the state ticket. The Fairbanks men who favor this plan say that it would be the proper thing to have him endorsed by the state as early as possible, but many politicians are opposed to two conventions. The matter will be decided by the organization early in the winter.

A movement to drive saloons from the residence districts of various Indiana cities, promises to become general within a short time. It is probable that efforts will be made to obtain the passage of city ordinances for that purpose rather than to depend upon an enactment by the legislature. Prominent manufacturers in many cities are said to be liberally contributing to a general anti-saloon campaign fund. Their principal object is to get the saloons removed as far as possible from their factories in hopes of benefiting their employees. The manufacturers have given the movement such impetus in Elwood and other gas belt cities that it is liable to succeed there regardless of any opposition the brewery interests may make. The factory district saloons of Elwood are to be closed at the expiration of their present licenses. A campaign against the factory and residence district saloons is now being started in Anderson, Muncie and other large cities of the state. It is the understanding that most of the smaller brewing companies are in favor of confining the saloons to the business districts.

H. M. Caylor, a well-known Republican politician of Hamilton county, who was in Indianapolis today, is likely to be a candidate for the congressional nomination against Charles B. Landis in the Ninth district. Should Mr. Caylor decide to make the race he will be the "veteran soldiers' candidate" in the district. Caylor spent yesterday afternoon with G. A. R. comrades in the city and discussed the congressional possibility with them.

Reports received at the office of the state board of health led Secretary J. N. Hurty today to predict that Indiana will have more smallpox cases next winter than for a long time. The preliminary statistical reports for July indicate that there is an unusual amount of the disease in the state for this time of year. Secretary Hurty is sending a circular letter to health officers advising vaccination and giving instructions how to fight the disease.

Excitement at Rockport.

Rockport, Ind., July 30.—John Smith was arrested here, charged with attempted rape on May Jones, eight years of age. It is alleged that he met the girl and her four-year-old sister in Eikman's grove, where they were picking blackberries. Lave Haines, a farmer, heard the cries of the two little girls and came to their rescue. Smith was arrested and held to await the action of the grand jury. Excitement is high and a lynching may take place.

German Commission Coming.

Berlin, July 30.—A governmental commission, comprising a number of experts, under the leadership of Herr Wittefeld, a prominent official of the public works department, will proceed to the United States next week to study the organization of all the systems of electrical-railroads throughout America. It is the intention of the government to electrify all the railroads around Berlin as well as portions of the main lines throughout Germany.

Cannot Favor Taft.

Cincinnati, July 30.—That it is impossible for him under present conditions to favor the presidential candidacy of Secretary of War Taft is the statement of United States Senator Foraker in a letter given out here. The letter is addressed to C. B. McCoy of Coshocton, a member of the Republican state committee, and is intended as the expression of the senator's views when the committee meets at Columbus today.

Shot His Young Wife.

Ardmore, I. T., July 30.—At Wapauka, I. T., last night Edgar Ball, a railroad employe, shot and fatally wounded his young wife, shot his sister-in-law, Miss Maggie Dobson, through the thigh, then shot himself through the heart. Jealousy is supposed to be the motive for the crime.

Death on Operating Table.

Evansville, Ind., July 30.—Mrs. May Gallman of this city was removed to St. Mary's hospital to undergo an operation, and while the anesthetic was being applied, as she lay on the operating table, she was stricken with paralysis of the heart and died.

MOYER RELEASED

Action Taken at Boise Temporarily Frees Miners' President.

PETTIBONE IS REFUSED BAIL

He Must Remain in Jail Until His Trial Is Taken Up on October 1.

Haywood Receives Many Callers and Words of Congratulation From His Friends.

Boise, Ida., July 30.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and co-defendant with William M. Haywood, acquitted Sunday of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, has been ordered released on \$25,000 bail by Judge Wood, who presided at the Haywood trial. The attorneys for the federation expected to have the bond ready for filing last night, but the arrangements were not completed and Moyer resigned himself to another night in jail. Strenuous efforts were made to secure the consent of the state's attorneys to the release of Pettibone, but without avail. The big court room with its empty jury box and benches, appeared far different from the closing days of the trial when hundreds of people were turned away from every session. Moyer and Pettibone were brought into court at 2 o'clock. The latter's wife was present and broke down and cried when the order was made releasing Moyer and holding her husband.

It has been generally claimed that the state has more incriminating evidence against Pettibone than any of the others, while it has been generally conceded that the case against Moyer is the weakest of the three. The defense in the Haywood case admitted that there were a number of things for Mr. Pettibone to explain as to his association with Harry Orchard and the sending of money to him, but they said it would be time enough to deal with these matters when Pettibone himself was placed on trial.

Attorney Darrow of Chicago made the formal application for Moyer's release and no word of objection was interposed by Senator Borah, representing the state. When it came to fixing the amount Senator Borah named \$25,000. "That is reasonable and suits us," said Mr. Darrow. Judge Wood said he would personally approve the bond and would make it continuing so Moyer could remain at his home in Colorado until wanted.

Haywood today continued to receive many congratulatory telegrams from all sections of the country. Aside from the personal congratulations of the senders the messages have nearly all expressed sentiment that "labor has triumphed over the oppressive measures of capital." Haywood spent the day at the cottage occupied by his family and received many callers. He expects to leave for Denver on Thursday.

Demonstration for Haywood.

Denver, Col., July 30.—Secretary-Treasurer Haywood's return to Denver will be made the occasion of a great demonstration in this city by the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations. The date of his arrival has not yet been announced, but he is expected to arrive the last of this week. Arrangements are already being made to run excursions from Cripple Creek and other places to bring members of the federation and others to Denver to join in the celebration of Haywood's acquittal at Boise. It is announced that one feature of the celebration will be a parade of federation members, the first in this city in three years.

Baggage Man Injured.

St. Louis, July 30.—A quantity of dynamite in a miner's trunk exploded while the trunk was being handled at the union station, seriously injuring two men, slightly wounding six others and creating a noise that almost started a panic. Ivan Dometer, a Greek miner on his way west from Appalachian, W. Va., had some stick dynamite in his trunk. A baggage man in handling it gave the trunk the usual fling. The explosion followed. Baggage man Warner Sparks and Hugh Gavin were seriously injured and were taken to a hospital. Six others received minor wounds. There was nothing left of the trunk.

New York Murder Mystery.

New York, July 30.—A woman known only as Mrs. Davidson, was found dead in a room in a boarding house in West Twenty-second street last night. About a week ago she went to the house with her husband and engaged a room. The man left the house late Sunday and has not been seen since. Mrs. Davidson was not seen yesterday and the door of her room was broken open. A necktie had been tightly knotted about her throat. No arrests have been made.

Riotous Strikers.

Raon L'Etape, France, July 30.—The strike situation is becoming worse, the strike spreading to other parts of the Vosges region. Fresh barricades were erected by the rioters and the mob captured General Latour. He was rescued with difficulty by the troops.

SHOCKED THE COLONY

Americans in Paris Excited Over Huntington Tragedy.

Versailles, July 30.—The death of the aged American soldier himself and an attempt at self-destruction on the part of his son Henry, who shot his sisters and brothers on Sunday in the last hours of his dying father, imparted additional sadness today to the shocking tragedy in the home of Major Henry A. Huntington, which has caused a sensation in the American colony and diplomatic circles of France.

Major Huntington died last evening shortly after the news was given out of his son Henry's unsuccessful attempt at suicide, but the father was spared the anguish of the knowledge of this incident and the terrible crime which shattered his household, as he was unconscious to the end. The prostrated wife, his daughter Edith and his son Douglas, whose slight wounds permitted them to pay the last honors to the dying man, were present.

According to the police, Henry attempted suicide in his cell with a silk handkerchief, which he tied around his neck and fastened to the bars, seeking to strangle himself slowly. The jailer, who had been instructed to watch the prisoner closely, detected the act in time to prevent serious results, and it was announced that Henry had not succeeded in injuring himself.

MOB IN MARYLAND

Dig Up a Negro's Body, Riddle and Burn It.

Crisfield, Md., July 30.—Their passion unsated by the kicking to death of the negro Reed, who on Saturday evening, without provocation shot and killed Policeman Daugherty, who had Reed's associate, William Hildred, under arrest, a mob yesterday dug Reed's mutilated remains from the rude grave in a swamp in which they had been thrown, riddled them with bullets and then lighting a bonfire, tossed them into the flames and stood about watching until they were reduced to ashes.

Lemuel Showers, the keeper of a billiard room frequented by negroes, who loaned Reed the revolver with which he shot Daugherty, has been captured and lodged in the county jail at Princess Anne. Every train arriving at Crisfield was searched in the hope that Showers would be found on board. Had he been he would almost certainly have been lynched for there has been much trouble with lawless negroes and the feeling against such is very high. Hildred, whose arrest precipitated the trouble, has not been captured. When he is, the authorities will undoubtedly keep him away from this city, else he also would surely meet a fate similar to Reed's.

There has been adverse criticism of the treatment given Reed. Those who put an end to his life, strung his body up to a telegraph pole and after the inquest, interred him in the swamp, doing their work throughout without attempt at concealment. It was no party of masked men, but a band of citizens whose patience had been tried too far by the lawless negroes of this locality. Even among the colored race the work of the lynchers met approval.

The National Game.

National League—At St. Louis, 3; New York, 4. At Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. At Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 6. At Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

American League—At New York-Detroit, rain. At Boston, 4; Cleveland, 2.

American Association—At Kansas City, 3; Minneapolis, 4. At Milwaukee, 12; St. Paul, 4. At Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 1. At Columbus, 8; Toledo, 3.

A Russian "Accident."

St. Petersburg, July 30.—One of the "accidents" that occur frequently while members of the imperial family are traveling happened yesterday while Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevitch, cousin of the emperor, and one of the leaders of the reactionary group at the court, was enroute to St. Petersburg, a petard, which had been placed on the rail, exploded. The force of the explosion, however, was not great enough to derail the train and no one was hurt.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 85c; No. 2 red, 87½c. Corn—No. 2, 53¼c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47c. Hay—Clover, \$15.00 @15.50; timothy, \$18.00 @20.00; millet, \$12.00 @14.00. Cattle—\$4.65 @7.10. Hogs—\$5.00 @6.55. Sheep—\$3.00 @6.50. Lambs—\$5.50 @6.75. Receipts—3,500 hogs; 650 cattle; 100 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 54¼c. Oats—No. 2, 46¼c. Cattle—\$5.00 @6.00. Hogs—\$4.50 @6.50. Sheep—\$2.25 @4.85. Lambs—\$4.75 @7.50.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 54¼c. Oats—No. 2, 43¼c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.50 @7.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @5.00. Hogs—\$5.70 @6.35. Sheep—\$4.00 @6.00. Lambs—\$5.00 @7.25.

Livestock at New York.
Cattle—\$4.80 @6.60. Hogs—\$6.75 @7.00. Sheep—\$3.50 @5.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @7.75.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.00 @6.90. Hogs—\$6.50 @6.80. Sheep—\$3.50 @5.75. Lambs—\$7.50 @8.25.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., 92¼c; Dec., 95¼c; cash, 91c.

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Nutritive food for healthy appetites—
Strengthening food for sturdy muscles—
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Seymour, - - - Indiana.

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115S. Broadway, Seymour, Ind

J. B. SHEPARD
REAL ESTATE AGENT
City and Farm Property For Sale
See me if you want to buy or sell property

Roads File Petitions.
Asheville, N. C., July 30.—A parting shot at the state authorities in the railroad controversy was fired through petitions which the Southern railway and the Atlantic Coast line has filed before Judge Pritchard, asking that his interlocutory injunction be modified in accordance with the "peace" agreement reached Saturday at Raleigh between Governor Glenn and the railroads. Both the roads filed petitions very similar in tenor, which explained a conference here between attorneys representing the two roads. The petition of the Southern railway recites the entire history of the railroad cases and includes a protest against what the roads regard as their ill-treatment, this protest and recital of facts being designed for perusal by the supreme court of the United States, as well as for the public.

AWFUL ITCHING BURNING SPOTS
Formed on Legs and Exuded a Watery Matter—Then Spread to Arms—Kept Ankles Bandaged Over a Year Until Skin Was Made Smooth and

TORMENT WAS STOPPED IN 3 DAYS BY CUTICURA

"In December 1905 I had a blood-red spot about as large as a nickel come on my left shin about three inches above the ankle and in about two weeks the same kind of a spot came on the right shin. I did not know but it was poison from some black stockings but my wife said it could not be for she had washed them thoroughly twice. The spots spread until they were some two inches across. Then my shins and under my ankles began to itch and under my ankles began to exude a watery matter. I finally it went to my elbows and above and below them. I doctored with two doctors but it did no good. I kept my ankles bandaged for over a year. One day a friend of mine said he believed the Cuticura Remedies would help me. I sent for them and in three days after using the Cuticura Remedies there was a complete change. The skin cleared up smooth and the itching stopped. I am still using the Cuticura Remedies for once a week or so, some little spot will break out in a fine rash and commence to itch. But washing with Cuticura Soap and putting on Cuticura Ointment drives it all away. I am seventy-one years old to-day. Geo. N. Westcott, Postmaster, Ceylon, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1907."

FOOT COMFORT
Baths with Cuticura Soap and Anointings with Cuticura.
Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. Foreczemas, inflammations, and chaffings of the feet or hands, for redness, roughness, cracks, and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, this treatment works wonders. Guaranteed absolutely pure.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills 25c, per vat of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.
Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Seymour Traction Company.

Through passenger trains leave Columbus for Indianapolis and intermediate points every hour from 5:40 a. m. to 9:40 p. m. The 11:00 p. m. train runs to Greenwood only.

Trains leave Indianapolis for Columbus every hour from 6:10 a. m. until 8:10 p. m.; also at 10:10 p. m. and 11:15 p. m.

The first train arrives at Columbus from Greenwood and way points at 7:10 a. m. and from Indianapolis and way points every hour from 8:10 a. m. to 10:10 p. m.; also at 11:50 p. m. and 12:56 p. m.

Passengers for Indianapolis leaving Seymour at 8:06 and 9:50 a. m., 3:35 and 5:15 p. m. can reach Indianapolis by changing cars at Columbus at 8:40, 10:40 a. m., 4:40 and 6:40 p. m.

Trains leaving Indianapolis at 6:10 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 3:10 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. connect at Columbus with south bound Pennsylvania trains for Seymour.

Baggage carried on all trains. Tickets sold to all points.

See time table folders in all cars and stations.

A. A. ANDERSON Gen. Mgr.

IRVIN A. COX, AUCTIONEER
Office: Sheriff Office, Phone 173
Columbus, Ind.

BATHS
Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.
AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA AND SUNDAE'S AT WHITE'S ICE CREAM PARLOR

The Photographers PLATTER & CO.,

Have secured the one hundred Babies and now they propose to give with each dozen Photos one extra Photo mounted on a fine large card or folder. This applies to all, old or young and good until Sept. 15, 1907.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I have a few copies of the latest popular music left which I will close out at 10 CENTS per copy. Call and make your selection before they are all gone. Also a nice line of Music Bags, Rolls and Music Cabinets.

CALL AND LEARN PRICES.

Mrs. O. S. Guernsey's MUSIC STORE.
EAST SECOND STREET

Dr. D. H. CHASE
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Ontario Vet. College. Dentistry, Surgery and Medical treatment. Headquarters at Hopewell's Livery Barn. Residence Steele House.

SEE OUR Window Display

Of Boys' Knee Pants Suits
at Reduced Prices,
You can save
money by
buying

one



The HUB

Envelopes at J. R. Carter's

Telephone Your Orders

for drug store things to 400,
whether you want a bottle of
toilet water, a box of cold cream
or talcum powder or medicine
for the boy or girl.

The goods will be delivered in
a surprisingly short time. We
do them up immediately.

W. F. Peter Drug Co.,
THE RENALL STORE,
Phone 400.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the
remedy that clears the complexion, removes skin
imperfections, makes new blood and improves the
health. If you take

BEAUTY SKIN

beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
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W. F. Miller Lawyer

Office: 14 W. 2nd St. Opposite New
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Seymour, Indiana.

Congdon & Durham

Fire, Tornado, Liability
Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business
No. 111 EXING

Drugs AND Medicines.

Prescription work a
Specialty.

MEYERS DRUG STORE,

116 S. Chestnut St. Phoen 247

For Sale

City Property
Building Lots
Farms

Gold Bonds to Net 5 PerCent.

GEO. SCHAEFER AGENCY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

DeWITT'S Carbolic Acid
SALVE For Piles, Burns, Sores

PERSONAL.

H. H. Tinch, of Freetown, was here
last evening.

J. D. Walford, of Mitchell, was in
the city today.

G. A. Ferguson, of Madison, was in
the city Monday night.

H. T. Shepard, of Mitchell, was in
Seymour this afternoon.

Harry Miller made a business trip
east this morning on No. 4.

Supt. J. E. Payne was here from
Brownstown last evening.

E. M. C. Hobbs, of Bloomington,
spent last night in this city.

Miss E. McKernan, of Washington,
was in the city this afternoon.

Charles M. Lockman, of Freetown,
was in Seymour Sunday night.

Lester Williams, of Crothersville,
was in this city Monday evening visiting
friends.

A. W. Benham and daughter, of
Crothersville, were in this city Mon-
day evening.

P. J. McNeerney, of Brownstown,
was an eastbound passenger this morn-
ing on No. 4.

J. T. Pruden, J. B. Thompson and
E. B. Douglass were in from Cortland
last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sloan, of
Bloomington, were in this city Sun-
day afternoon.

Ida Sutherland, of Medora, was in
this city Monday evening and remain-
ed here over night.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Stevens, of N.
Ewing street, were passengers to
Mitchell this morning.

Miss Marguerite Miller was a pas-
senger to Brownstown this morning
on the accommodation.

Spaulding E. Michot, of Louisville,
was in this city Sunday. He will re-
turn here again next Thursday.

Howard Smith, a prominent farmer
and lumber dealer of Medora, was in
this city late Monday afternoon.

George Vehslage went to Browns-
town this morning to look after some
business on his farm near that place.

Dr. G. G. Graessle, whose sickness
has been reported from time to time,
continues about the same today as
yesterday.

Ray Levi came home Monday even-
ing from Put-in-bay where he has been
working in a hotel for about twenty-
nine weeks.

Miss Minnie Heintz returned from
Louisville Monday evening where she
has been on an extended visit with
Miss Mary Louise Michot.

Miss Rayburn, of Sparksville, came
up late Monday afternoon to do some
shopping and returned home this
morning on the accommodation.

L. P. Snapp returned to Louisville
this morning after spending about
three months visiting relatives and
friends at Seymour and at Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rinne and son,
John, have returned from spending a
week in Indianapolis and visiting
Mrs. Rinne's mother Mrs. Michael
Ferrell.

Z. F. Gorbett and family returned
home from Madison this morning
where they went Saturday afternoon
to attend the marriage of their son,
Elmer Gorbett, and Miss Jessie Mc-
Kay.

Jaacob Schothoefter, of Syracuse,
N. Y., was expected to arrive in the
city this afternoon to attend the fun-
eral of his nephew, George Kessler,
which occurs Wednesday morning at
nine o'clock.

Eugene Michot returned to his home
at Louisville last Sunday after an ex-
tended visit with the family of Peter
Nichter. He was accompanied home
by Leo Nichter, who will visit in
Louisville about two weeks.

John A. Little, son of Calvin Little,
residing a few miles east of Seymour,
returned Monday from Fort Sill,
Oklahoma. He has completed an en-
listment of three years in the U. S.
army. He comes home in splendid
physical condition and his experience
has been worth a great deal to him.

Henry Moreton royally entertained
a number of his friends at twelve
o'clock dinner Sunday in honor of the
Misses Esther Elliot and Ida Critcher,
of Seymour, and Edith Holman, of
Franklin. Those favored were Edna
Cason, Jessie McDougall, Clarence
Sencebaugh, Russell Henry and Clare-
nce Moreton.—Columbus Republican.

E. D. Snapp returned to his home
at Rogersville, Tenn. this morning
after an extended visit with his daugh-
ter, Mrs. E. M. Young, of this city,
and his son, James Snapp, of Bedford.
He was accompanied home by his
grandson, Basil Young, who will
visit in Tennessee for some time and
may not return home before late in
August.

Henry Heintz has returned from
Decatur, Ill., where he went about
four weeks ago to attend the funeral
of his brother. Mr. Heintz is now
nursing John Frische, who resides in
the country near Cortland. Mr.
Frische suffered a stroke of paralysis
more than a year ago. Mr. Heintz
informs us that he is improving and
is able to walk about the yard.

Our First Annual Midsummer Oxford and Low Shoe

CLEARANCE SALE

Began July 27, and Will Continue for 2 Weeks

ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907

DURING the continuance of this sale we will positively offer for sale
all of our Oxfords and Low Cuts at such prices that we
ourselves will not be able to duplicate next season owing
to the continued advances in the leather market. Therefore be sure and avail
yourself of the opportunities that this great shoe bargain buying presents to you.

The Following Quotations Will Show You That OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Ladies' Department.

All \$3.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords reduced to... \$2.39
(Including American Girl Oxford)
All \$2.50 Oxfords reduced to... 1.98
(Including American Girl Oxfords)
All \$2.00 & \$2.25 Oxfords reduced to 1.69, 1.79
(Including American Girl Oxfords)
All \$1.75 Oxfords reduced to... 1.39
All \$1.50 Oxfords reduced to... 1.19
All \$1.25 Oxfords reduced to... 98c

Special Quotations.

On White and Colored Canvas Oxfords.
All \$1.75 and \$2.00 white, blue and pink
Oxfords at... \$1.19
All \$1.50 White Oxfords at... 98c
All \$1.25 White Oxfords at... 89c
All \$1.00 White Oxfords at... 69c
We have a lot of Ladies' odds and ends
Oxfords to clean up from 25c per pair and up.
The sizes run mostly 24, 3 and 34.

Men's Department.

We have an unusually large assortment of
Men's Oxfords and as we must close them out
this season they are at your disposal at the
original cost price.

All \$4.00 and \$4.50 Oxfords, welt soles, at... 3.19
All \$3.75 and \$4.00 Oxfords, welt soles, at... 2.89
All \$3.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords, welt soles, at... 2.49
All \$2.75 Oxfords at... 2.19
All \$2.25 Oxfords at... 1.79
All \$1.75 Oxfords at... 1.29

Our Boys' Youths' Little Gents', Misses' and
Children's Oxfords of which we bought unusually
heavy, must go, and as an inducement to move
them we are offering them positively at less than
cost price. We have Misses' Oxfords from 39c up.

Sizes 3 to 4 Barefoot sandals at... 29c
Sizes 5 to 8 run at... 39c
Sizes 9 to 11 run at... 44c
Sizes 12 to 2 run at... 55c

We have determined to sell all of our Oxfords during this sale as we wish
to start next season with an entirely new line, therefore this tremendous reduction
Remember the dates, Saturday, July 27, ending August 10. : : : : :

DEHLER'S Shoe Store

12 South Chestnut Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Say These Quick!

The name of Maine's highest moun-
tain has been spelled at various times
and by various authorities Ktaadin,
Ktahdin and, as now generally recog-
nized, Katahdin. A stream in the re-
gion has been called Wissataquoik,
Wassataquoik and Wassatacock, and
today the lumbermen call it Saatacock.
Molunkus, Ripogonus and Nicaotus are
simple enough to be let alone, but
there is a big job awaiting the man
who tries to simplify Pockwockamus,
Sourdinhunk, Passamagmuck, Katep-
sconegon (sometimes called Debse-
coneg), Caucomgomoc or Chemaquasa-
bantnick. Aboljackmagassett, Abol-
jackmegassie or Aboljackamegas is
generally clipped by the loggers and
hunters to Abol and, in fact, is so
called by nearly everybody on the plea
that life is too short to wander through
all the syllables that belong to the name
of the stream.—Boston Transcript.

Before an Earthquake.

Can an earthquake be felt approach-
ing, as a shower of rain can be felt
and a fall of snow? On the Riviera
in 1887 the horses laid their ears back
and gave every sign of uneasiness. In
Chile the birds have been observed to
fly inland just before a convulsion. In
Talehuano in 1835 all the dogs fled
from the city. These actions, of course,
as a scientist who has collected a val-
uable list suggests, may be mere coin-
cidences, for birds will fly inland and
kitten become nervous when no earth-
quake is nigh. On the other hand, as
the lower animals are singularly sensi-
tive to any changes of weather and to
pressure of the air they "may even be
conscious of subterranean movements
which do not come within human ken
or are even not detectable by the most
delicate instruments." — Westminster
Gazette.

Better Than Swearing.

"In my youth," said a naval officer,
"I knew a first mate in the merchant
marine who, though an excellent offi-
cer, was dreadfully profane. When
anything went wrong he would volley
forth oaths and curses in a shocking
way. Once, though, he shipped with
a very strict religious captain, and the
first time this captain chanced to wit-
ness one of the mate's swearing bouts
he gave the young man a lecture.

"You are a first rate officer," he en-
ded, "but, remember, no more swearing
Not another oath aboard my ship."

"Well, the mate bore the captain's
warning in mind. Then one afternoon
it happened that the boatswain made
an inexcusable error in carrying out
an order. When the boatswain con-
fessed the fault he had committed, the
mate turned red with rage. He opened
his mouth. Everybody looked at him
expectantly, waiting to hear some re-
markable oaths, but then the captain
hove in sight.

"The mate, seeing the captain, re-
membered his orders about profanity.
But his rage had to have vent of some
sort, and, striding up close to the cul-
prit, he roared in the man's face:

"You naughty, naughty boatswain!"

SPECIAL SALE

I have two choice
lots left in in the
Humes Block on Fourth street. These
lots are bargains and must sell in the
next two weeks. See

E. C. BOLLINGER, Agt.

INSURANCE

Of all kinds written
FIRE, TORNADO AND LIFE

We go on your Bond.

Geo. Schaefer, First Nat. Bank Bldg

SEYMOUR

Collection Agency

R. L. Moseley, Mgr.

Monthly and Weekly Accounts
Collected. A Specialty of Old
and Slow Accounts. Phone 301

Real Estate and

Rental Agency

Office—14 W. Second St., Over
Gates News Stand.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

ALL

Summer Suits

For Men and
Young Men
Now Going at
Greatly Re-
duced Prices

It's Stock Cleaning Time with

us, Money Saving
Time with you



THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

Kissing the baby may be dangerous, as some people say, but it seldom makes an enemy of the sweet little thing's mother.

The tragic death of Marvin Kuhns put an end to one of the old-time criminals, the kind that flourished before robbers began to form trusts.

The baseball fan probably never would make a successful farmer. He would be in favor of rain only when the home team was away from home.

A Washington expert says it is healthful to eat green fruit. But his statement will not astonish the small boy, who made the discovery long ago.

A man who thought the doctor's bills were too high shot himself to spite the physicians. Now he is going to recover. To spite the undertaker, we suppose.

"By George" may be strong enough for family use, but the man who steps on a tack while walking the floor with the baby is bound to have his doubts about it.

A physician says a person should count thirty while chewing every mouthful of food. In the case of some steaks he also might recommend chewing like sixty.

Persons who become dizzy when they get as high as the top of a stepladder cannot be expected to have much faith in Professor Bell's declaration that we shall soon be flying.

An enthusiastic contemporary declares that "the American-bred horse leads!" It does, it does—and oftentimes it is closely followed by the American bread wagon. The two together take the cake.

A St. Louis boy who climbed a telegraph pole to see a ball game was fatally burned by a live wire. Live wires should be placed in conduits and there ought to be more knotholes in the fences around baseball grounds.

The professor who advises the young man not to marry until the cost of living goes down doesn't seem to understand that the young man's intended knows several nice fellows who are not waiting for anything to go down but the gas.

"Germs in liquids," we are told by a scientific journal, "are being killed by electricity." What about the germs in the germs that are killed and then the germs in the germs in the germs that are killed? How can we be sure that they are all rendered lifeless?

A cable from Paris says that England, France and Spain have entered into an agreement to prevent Germany from going to war with anybody. As for England, France and Spain, they probably reserve the right to keep on fighting somewhere at all times, thus making it necessary for the German ordinance factories to remain in continuous operation.

Renewed interest in the preservation of the Alhambra has manifested itself in Spain. The government of Granada has had building experts and industrial citizens meet to discuss plans for preventing the palace from going into complete decay. The structure was begun in the thirteenth century, and has passed through various vicissitudes. When the French evacuated it in 1812, they blew up some of the towers to destroy its value as a fortress, and in 1821 it was damaged by an earthquake. Queen Isabella interested herself in it in 1862, and began the work of restoring it to its original condition so far as that could be ascertained.

The old-fashioned country girl of fiction, the girl with "the rustic woodland air" of poetry, the unsophisticated girl of the imagination of sophisticated city folks has disappeared and in her place is a highly intellectual maiden to whom rusticity is a matter of psychological analysis and unsophistication a sociological problem. As the country girl is in so many cases a college girl a new value has been given to country life. To her "the meanest flower that blows" can give not only thoughts that lie too deep for tears, but can also afford opportunity for the use of a knowledge of botany. She understands the physiological value of sunburn and the chemical constituents of fresh air. She talks learnedly about soils and subsoils, and has ideas about the rotation of crops. She may be discovered "coming through the rye," but, ten to one, her interest is in the quality of the rye rather than in any amorous wayfarer, and should she meet the song hero it is likely that she would ask his opinion upon some agricultural question rather than his sympathy for her loveless state. There is no doubt that in the future one must look in the old songs and romances for the old-time country girl, but in real life would any one dare to prefer the blushes of unsophistication to the pale cast of thought?

One of the characteristics of a careful housekeeper, a careful workman, or a thrifty person of any kind was once scrupulous attention to saving every bit of material, raw or manufactured.

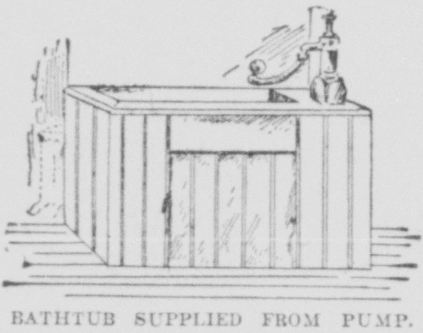
With the improvement of mechanical processes the time has come when material things, once costly, are cheaper than human labor. The youth who paused to pick up a pin on the sidewalk is no longer the type of thrift, but the man who values his time too highly to waste it on a trifle. A reason given by good authority for an increased consumption of nails in this country is that formerly a workman on a ladder or scaffolding who dropped a nail would get down and pick it up; now it is cheaper to save the workman's time and let the nail go. Thomas A. Edison wears a cheap watch. When it wears out he throws it away and gets another. A watch can be bought for a dollar which will keep good time for two or three years. It would cost more to repair it than to buy a new one. A pair of smoked glasses can be bought for a quarter. It would take a dollar's worth of an optician's time to match and replace one broken lens in the 25-cent pair. Children's clothing can be bought ready made at less than the retail price of the material, and when the clothing is shabby it is cheaper to throw it away than to hire a seamstress. A woman who loves to sew and counts her time as worth nothing may save money for her family, but a woman may often do more for her family in other ways than by sticking to the needle all day. To keep abreast of the world's thought, to be an intellectual help to her children, to cultivate pleasant social relations which may be useful to her family, to keep her health and strength so that she may be a companion in their joys and sorrows is worth more to them than the few pennies saved by exhausting toil, except where there is desperate poverty. Sometimes there is an exception to the principle that time is more expensive than matter. The post-office department has just ordered mail clerks to untie and save twine used in tying bundles instead of throwing it away. For years it has been considered cheaper to let it go, but the rise in the price of jute and hemp to double former prices makes it seem to the department better to have the twine. It may be doubted whether this is a real exception. The figures showing the total amount of twine used during a year are formidable, but economy in the use of time is of even greater importance to the success of the postal service.

BATHROOM PROBLEM SOLVED.

Pump Attached to the Tub Supplies the Water.

Margaret Shaw in the Orange Judd Farmer tells how a practical, convenient bathroom was constructed at very little outlay of money. Having a small room leading off the kitchen, a bathtub was installed there, only a wall separating it from the kitchen sink.

Through this wall we bored a hole large enough to allow a piece of hose pipe to pass through. The pipe was



BATHTUB SUPPLIED FROM PUMP.

attached to the pump and was long enough to reach through the wall and hang down into the bathtub on the other side. This gives all the cold water necessary.

The hot water is heated on the kitchen stove and then carried to the bathtub. When the tub is not in use the hose pipe may be drawn into the bathroom side and left there. The waste water pipe connects with the waste water pipe of the kitchen sink. A separate drainage can be made for same. If there is a good fall and the water can be led away from the paths or into a flower bed, it might simply be let run. The only extra labor involved in this arrangement is the heating of water and carrying it to the bathtub. But the pleasure obtained by this indispensable adjunct to good health will more than compensate for this small amount of extra labor.

The Girl and the Squab.

The other afternoon a young Denver lawyer received a telephone message from a Kansas City girl whom he had met while visiting in the city at the mouth of the Kaw. She said her mother and she had stopped over in Denver on their way to Salt Lake City and that they would be glad to take dinner with him at one of the hotels at 6 o'clock, and the invitation was accepted, according to the Post.

Looking over the bill of fare that evening the young man noticed squab on it.

"Miss Blank," he said, "do you like squab?"

"No, I haven't any use for them. Why did you ask?" she replied.

"I thought I might get one for you."

"No, thank you," the girl said with a smile. "I wouldn't want one of the awful things around."

The young man looked at her in surprise.

"I don't believe you know what a squab is," he ventured.

"Of course I do," she replied, feigning indignation.

"Well, what is a squab?" he asked.

"A squab is a woman Indian," said the girl from Kansas City.

A Prudent Precaution.

"Why did they insist on fumigating that poor old bookworm's manuscript?"

"I suppose they were afraid it might contain some germs of thought."—Baltimore American.

THE BOOMING CANNON

RECITALS OF CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Many Amusing and Startling Incidents of Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Experiences and Battle Scenes.

"If this be war may it never end." This was the sentiment that was drunk in more than one camp of the troops first called in service during the war. The camps of the battalions of District Three months' men in July, 1861, were nearly all along the banks of the Potomac, extending as far as Seneca, and as their term of enlistment was about to close the Fourth of July was celebrated with considerable eclat. Taken from their avocations in the professional, mercantile and mechanical branches, the duties of a soldier were novel to them, and so agreeable was the general experience of the men that the sentiment above was the common expression. They had not then experienced much of the hardship of war, and few thinking the war would extend over many months were ready to re-enter the service when two full regiments and several troops of cavalry represented the District. The population of the District was not in 1861 in full accord on the questions of the day, and much concern was felt as to the inauguration of President Lincoln, who it was freely predicted, would not be permitted to be sworn in as President. Indeed, open threats had been made that he would never reach Washington. Military companies were formed for the express purpose of seating the President, and one or two with the avowed purpose of taking the part of the south.

It needed no prophetic eye to see the approach of the conflict, and it was apparent to all that to seat the President a show of military force would be necessary, and that arms should be in the hands of loyal men. General Winfield Scott resided here, but the regular army, aggregating 16,000 men, was scattered far and wide over the country, the nearest stations being Fortress Monroe, Va., and Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The militia of the District was under Major General Weightman, then very old, and Brigadier General Peter F. Bacon. Colonel Charles P. Stone of General Scott's staff was made inspector general of the District militia, and he not only saw that the companies were properly armed and equipped, but that the men were loyal to the government. Several States having seceded and United States property having been seized, the flames were fanned, and public meetings in the interest of enlistments were held in different sections of the District. General E. C. Carrington raised several companies for the Union regiment, and some of the volunteer fire companies, for the time being, became military organizations. General Bacon's brigade of District militia consequently embraced, on March 4, over twenty companies, the Washington Light Infantry, National Guard, and Union regiment each having a battalion. General Scott had ordered here for the inauguration a detachment of United States engineers, a troop of cavalry, two light batteries of the artillery and one or two foot batteries, who with a handful of ordnance men made up the army contingent. In addition there were a few hundred marines at the navy yard and barracks. These were so disposed about the city that the inauguration was successfully accomplished.

The signs of the times pointed to war, while many were hopeful for some honorable solution of all difficulties. News was daily received of the seizure of some fort, arsenal or public building in the south and of warlike preparations in that section. The protection of the capital was determined upon. On the night of April 9, 1861, Colonel Stone visited the various armories and stated that the President had asked for troops to defend the capital and they would be mustered in the United States service on the following day. Before 10 o'clock on the next day several companies appeared on the north front of the department and the work of muster commenced. Colonel Stone inspecting the companies, Major McDowell being the mustering officer, and General G. C. Thomas, as notary public, administering the oath. They were sworn for the defense of the District of Columbia, and it was explained that they would not be called beyond it. But, as stated above, when the time came they made no objection to service beyond the District lines. Under Colonel Stone they were organized into battalions and put in service guarding the public buildings, roads and bridges, and that part of the Baltimore and Ohio south of Annapolis Junction. Thus, when the troops landed in Annapolis were repairing the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, which had been torn up, that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio south of the junction was kept intact, and enabled the New York Seventh Regiment to reach the city on April 25 and others to follow. Some of the friends of the south had about this time planned to derail the first train with troops aboard and fire into the wreck with an old cannon, but some one told, and neither broken rails, wires nor old cannon interfered with the movement of troops from the junction.

One of the companies was actually in service some days before the muster for the President's mounted guard. Services were needed for orderly duty and reconnoitering, and nearly all the

companies the government then asked for were sworn in before an opportunity was found for their formal entry.

The entire force was paraded on massé but once during their term. This occasion was May day, for which General Scott gave them permission. Then they were reviewed by President Lincoln and several members of his cabinet, General Scott and others, and their appearance and marching were highly complimented, although the uniforms were varied, those of the older companies being costly, and all colors appeared in the line.

The line was under the command of General Peter F. Bacon with his staff. These served till July on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the Potomac and in guarding the public property. Two of the men of the eighth battalion, while on picket near the Great Falls, were killed by a sharpshooter from the Virginia side. One of the President's Mounted Guard was betrayed while visiting friends near Edward's Ferry, captured and spent some months in Libby prison.

Possibly the vigilance of some of Colonel Towers' command prevented the capture of President Lincoln. Chain bridge, above Georgetown, was being guarded, the command being in camp on the north side in the early part of June. While this side was fortified, the southern shore was not yet fully in possession of the Union forces, and some of the enemy had been seen not far from the bridge on the day in question. In the afternoon the President's carriage, in which Mr. Lincoln and his son Tad were seated, bowled along, making directly over the bridge. "Halt!" called the sentry, and the driver checked the horses. Corporal Sheehan stepped out and the President said he wished to drive over the bridge a short distance. "Well, sir, you'll have to turn back," answered the corporal. "Do you know me?" asked the President. "Yes, your excellency; the President of the United States; but he cannot pass." "Which way shall I go, then?" asked Mr. Lincoln, and Corporal Sheehan directing the driver up the hill remarked to the President "By Colonel Towers' quarters," accompanied the carriage. Colonel Towers greeted the President, and, explaining to him the danger to risking his person in that section of Virginia, the President, acknowledging the necessity of being cautious, and, complimenting Colonel Towers on having so efficient a body of men, drove along other roads than the Virginia highways that afternoon.—Washington Star.

Responsible for the General.

That the battle-field was not the only scene of personal danger to General Grant is shown by the following occurrence, taken from Rear-Admiral Ammen's "Old Navy and New." As a small boy the Admiral was a near neighbor of the little General, and the two lads were comrades in the outdoor world of youthful adventure. Ammen was about 10 years of age, and Grant two years younger, when one day the two went fishing.

The small stream was much swollen with rain, swift and turbid. A large poplar log offered a tempting seat, as it projected over the water, and Grant scrambled out upon it. He lost his balance and fell, head first, into the rapidly flowing, muddy stream.

Ammen had but a second for thought, but he grasped the situation instantly. He ran down the stream for a few yards to where the banks narrowed and a willow-tree drooped low over the water. With the celerity of a boy he made his way out into the overhanging tree, and when his companion was borne in reach, grabbed him and drew him out of the water.

"Fifty years later General Grant wrote to Admiral Ammen:

"We breakfasted the other day with Admiral LeRoy and saw all the officers. They seem a nice set of youngsters. It would be pleasant to you to hear how they all spoke of you. Of course I told them that I owed you an old grudge as being responsible for all the trials and difficulties I had passed through in the last half-century, for nearly that length of time has passed since you rescued me from a watery grave. I am of a forgiving nature, however, and forgive you, but is the feeling universal?"

The Appomattox Apple Tree.

Perhaps three-fourths of the people of this country believe that the final surrender in the war of the Rebellion, that of General Lee to General Grant, took place under an apple-tree at Appomattox, Va. It did take place at Appomattox, but not under an apple-tree. Here is what General Grant says about it in his Memoirs: "Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which are told until they are believed to be true. The story of the apple-tree is one of those fictions, based on a slight foundation of fact. As I have said, there was an apple orchard on the side of the hill occupied by the Confederate forces. Running diagonally up the hill was a wagon-road, which, at one point, ran very near one of the trees, so that the wheels of vehicles had, on that side, cut off the roots of this tree, leaving a little embankment. General Babcock, of my staff, reported to me that when he first met General Lee, the General was sitting on this embankment, with his feet in the road below, and his back resting against this tree. The story has no other foundation than that." The surrender was made in the house of a Mr. McLean, on the morning of April 9, 1865.

The sum of 720,000 marks has been raised by the German army for the Moltke monument in Berlin.

The Kingdom of Lies.

By Agnes Repplier.



TIMELY article in an English magazine laments the unconcern with which perjury is committed in the British law courts. An increasing regard for sanitation has provided for the use of witnesses hygienic Bibles, nicely covered with celluloid, which can be "swiftly and easily cleaned after use;" but no corresponding moral salubrity has accompanied this admirable innovation. Witnesses lie just as alacritously as if they had kissed the old germ-infested leather, and justice is paralyzed by falsehood.

There is something hopeful even in an earnest protest against perjury in the witness box, in the attitude of shame and indignation which an Englishman is still able to take when he writes about anything so inevitable. Our recent criminal trials have impressed us with nothing so much as with the versatility of lying, with its scope, its brilliancy and execution. If jurors can find out anything to believe, they have the wisdom of Solomon, multiplied by twenty. Mr. John Hay admirably described an American witness, who "went upon the stand, troubled by no abstract principle in regard to the administration of justice," and whose testimony was given with perfect "singleness of purpose." First know that you're lying and then go ahead, is the axiom of the courts; and the result is something compared to which the Arabian Nights are sober chronicles of life. The readjustment of a witness's conscience to meet the demands upon it, the readjustment of a juror's intelligence to meet the demands upon it, are among the pleasing problems of jurisprudence. There has been a gradual falling away from unprofitable virtues; and truth and honesty are no longer so remunerative as in Miss Edgeworth's youth. If the epidemic which carried off Ananias in his prime were prevalent today, lawyers would grow thin and undertakers inherit the earth.—From Life.

The Workingman is First of All a Human Being

By Hayes Robbins.



THE notion is quite too prevalent that the workingman is primarily an "economic problem;" that he ought to realize this and conduct himself with mechanical regularity and impersonal uniformity as a fractional unit of labor power.

We shall never make any headway under that doctrine. The workingman is first of all a human being. The purchase of his labor is only in a limited sense to be compared to the purchase of a commodity, and cannot be treated in the same way.

As Dr. Abbott has suggested, in the sale of sugar or flour the personal relation of mutual confidence need enter only once, at the time of the exchange; but where you are buying labor the laborer goes with the labor, and the personal relation of confidence and responsibility must be there all the time, from day to day and week to week, or somebody is cheated. * * *

If a corporation adopts a wise, honest and humane policy it is because men have decided upon and enforced that policy; no economic abstraction did it. If another corporation, finding that it cannot, under stress of competition, do even so well as the average in its relations with labor and remain in business, takes the employees freely into its confidence, shows them the facts, manifests a disposition to do the best it can, and invites their co-operation in making better conditions possible, this is again the act of men. Or if this same corporation in hard straits takes the opposite course, ignores the workers as men, posts notices that the conditions will be thus and so, "Take it or quit"—the personal element has not been evaded.

In both these last two cases the same conditions were faced; but men and not the conditions were responsible for the way one and the same situation was met and handled.—From the Atlantic.

Men Better Fitted Than Women To Teach

By Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Economics at Columbia University.



HERE are some branches, notably certain departments of aesthetics, wherein women are perhaps better adapted for instructors than men. Neither do I wish to make any invidious comparisons as to the relative mental capacity of men and women. At the same time I most emphatically believe that when it comes to teaching boys in the secondary schools, a larger proportion of men than women are fitted for the task. As for the question of relative salaries, I am not averse to saying that if a law was passed making them equal for men and women, the inevitable result would be the pushing out of the women by the men. There are two factors in the determination of wages—productivity and standard of living. It is difficult to measure absolutely relative potential productivity, but it is conceded that so far as the great masses of men and women are concerned, the standard of living of the former is relatively higher. The salaries of all classes of teachers are, relatively to the cost of living, much lower in the United States than in European countries. This is due to the much broader field covered by our free education and the consequent enormous expense to the government.

What Japan May Teach Other Nations

By Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.



JAPAN, alone among nations, has given the world an example of how a people can throw off the shackles of an oppressive autocracy and endow itself with all the safeguards of liberty and justice under a constitutional form of government, without going through the terrible struggles and devastation of bloody revolutions, by following along the paths of peaceful evolution. Japan is the land of liberty, civil and religious. Her religious liberty is even far in advance of nations who pride themselves upon this most precious of national virtues. Her people have no prejudices based upon religious or ecclesiastical grounds, and all men of every church and creed are free and equal to worship their God in accordance with the dictates of their free and equal to worship their God in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience in the fullest and widest acceptance of the meaning of religious liberty. Japan, which has learned much from the west, has even more to teach the west. Persistence, self-control and preparedness are among her national qualities; her officers exemplify the highest skill united with the highest patriotism; her soldiers, while reckless in their bravery in sacrificing their own lives, are uniformly humane even to their enemies, and no nation is served by a more competent diplomatic body—men of reliability, judgment and moderation.

Making the Human Race Healthier

By Dr. Senn, Surgeon-General of Illinois.



THE methods for the prevention of diseases, which have developed wonderfully in the last few years, lead me to believe that the outlook for the elimination of the white plague is very hopeful. Those affected will be isolated, and if this is done, preventives may be used until consumption will be a thing of the past. The great work to be done is in medicine, for surgery long ago has reached almost its limit of perfection. Simplification in surgery will develop, but I think no great discovery in that branch of the profession remains to be made. In fact, I think that the greatest triumphs of surgery have been attained, and to make them more accessible will be the work of the future. As the medical profession in late years has discovered the causes of the worst diseases, it will only be a question of time when preventives will be generally used. The outlook then, is that the human race will be better physically than it has ever been.

Why the Notes Lost.

While the late Lord Goschen was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Salisbury it was proposed to bring out £1 notes. Mr. Goschen, as he was then, was rather doubtful of the value of such notes, and he consulted a well known financier as to

the advisability of the innovation.

"It would be a grave mistake," said the financier.

"Why?" queried Mr. Goschen.

"Well, you see, you can't pass with a sovereign, but you can't with a £1 note," was the reply, and the £1 notes were shelved.—The Cleveland Leader.

ART OF "CROP KILLING."

Speculative Concerns Which Employ Men for This Purpose.

The gentle art of killing crops for speculative purposes is now a well-established business and stock-trading concerns maintain such "experts" in the field. There are times when this killing of crops is the life of a commodity market. That was so this year. In the first place the stock market had gone to pieces and the rank and file of speculators hardly knew which way to turn. They did not care either to buy or to sell stocks. There is a prevalent belief that the "public" has got to speculate in something. Wheat had been dead for two years. Cotton held forth no interest to the public on account of the big crop last year, and the agitation against the New York Cotton Exchange.

Strange as it may seem, the "outsider" never cares to speculate in a commodity on the theory of a big demand. A big consumption presents too many economic aspects for him to grasp. Kill off the crop and give him a small supply, and he understands the situation in a twinkling. Whereas he finds the talk about enormous consumption too prosaic to be interesting, he pricks up his ears like a fidgety horse if he hears talk of crop damage. It is like a sensational murder or a big fire. The sensation titillates his imagination and he at once sees great possibilities. Hence the demand for crop killers.

Just when stock speculation was gasping for breath last March a tiny insect appeared in the wheat fields of Texas and Oklahoma. It fell upon those broad acres of waving green and proceeded to eat everything in sight. The rural entomologists called him the "green bug" and pretty soon the government scientists came along and rechristened him the aphid. The insects swept northward into Kansas, while some got into Nebraska and the Mississippi Valley States. Then it got dry in Kansas and reports of cold and unseasonable weather reached the markets from the spring wheat belt in northern Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the Canadian Northwest.

There was no particular outcry until wheat shot up on May 10, when the bureau of statistics placed the condition of winter wheat at \$2.9. With the rise in price all the experts got busy. The government condition figures were five points too high; the chief damage had been done since they were made up on May 1; winter wheat might be in bad shape, but just think of the state of spring wheat! Every time the market rose a cent the crop was cut down 10,000,000 bushels.

Nearly every large firm that is affiliated with the Chicago Board of Trade has its special crop killers. They are given the courtesy title of "experts." Some of these men are members of the firms they represent. More often they have reputations of their own, made in previous campaigns, and hired at enormous salaries by the season. They are free lances that enlist under the flag that pays the best salary. The best known of the experts has a large following and his estimates often receive serious consideration from men who ought to know better. Two experts employed by a New York brokerage house and a group of northwestern speculators got out a report that sent wheat up about three cents a bushel. The elder of the two experts is a veteran crop killer. A few years ago John Cudahy sent him out to "investigate crop conditions." Cudahy was "long" a huge line of wheat. The expert "killed" the crop successfully and his employer unloaded at a handsome profit.

An artistic job of crop-killing was pulled off three years ago, during the so-called "black-rust scare." The members of a leading Chicago brokerage concern needed a little recreation, and they decided to take a vacation and pay expenses while they were about it. Several wealthy customers and a crop expert were taken along in a private car. They toured the spring wheat belt, saw the sights, did a little shooting, and incidentally sent in the most direful reports concerning the crop. The market was nervous enough to respond to the news, and when the other experts came out and complacently verified the first reports the market fairly boiled. The gay junketeers then unloaded at a profit of about 10 cents a bushel, sold a little "short" for good measure, then sent in such encouraging reports that the price dropped off enough to enable them to complete a neat double turn.

Preferred the Baby's Cries.

A New York scientist, the father of a large and growing family, has his troubles. One evening his youngest was holding forth in her best style. The mother could do nothing with the child, so the man of science went to the rescue.

"I think I can quiet little Flora," he said. "There's no use numbing to her in that silly way. What she wants is real music. The fact that I used to sing in the Glee Club at Yale, and sang well, too, may make a difference."

Accordingly, the professor took the child and, striding up and down the room, sang in his best manner. He had not finished the second verse of his song, when a ring was heard. The door was opened, and there stood a girl of 14, who said:

"I'm one of the family that's just moved into the flat next to yours. There's a sick person with us, and he says, if it's all the same to you, would you mind letting the baby cry instead of singing to it?"

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

Gen. D. J. Cook Was the Terror of Bad Men All Through the War.

One of the greatest detectives in the history of the West was Gen. David J. Cook, who died recently in Denver. As a brigadier general in the army, Indian scout, United States marshal, chief of police of Denver in the lawless days, sheriff of Arapahoe county and head of the Rocky Mountain detective agency, he created a name that was a terror to the bad men of the border. Gen. Cook had little respect for the professional "bad man," and members of that class knew it. In his time he had arrested more than 3,000 of them, beginning with his career in Denver in 1859. Among them were between 50 and 75 murderers, all gun fighters and professional terrorists on the frontier, who boasted of the notches on their gun barrels.

Cook did more to drive outlaws from Colorado and keep the peace than any other man in the western country.

An Indian by birth, born in LaPorte, where some of his relatives still live, he early entered on the adventurous career to which a love of peril attracted him. He came to Denver first as an army officer, and remained in the ordinance department until 1863, writes a correspondent. One of his first exploits was the extermination of the Reynolds guerrillas during the war. Capt. James Reynolds, a Texan, with a courageous band of riders, came north toward the close of the war, intending to take and destroy Denver. On the way they burned a number of New Mexican and Colorado villages of pro-Union sympathies. They were met by Cook and his rangers 30 miles south of Denver, near Elk creek, and a pitched battle ensued. The Texans were routed with the loss of nearly all their force, and five of the captives were shot.

One of Gen. Cook's most notable exploits was the quelling of the Chinese riots in Denver in 1880. Feeling against the Chinese, who then lived here in great numbers, grew to such a pitch that infuriated mobs captured Chinese on the streets and strung them up to telegraph poles. The lawlessness grew to such an extent that the sheriff and the police were powerless, and the Chinese quarter, with its population of 3,000, was threatened with burning. In desperation the county and State officials appealed to Gen. Cook for assistance. He swore in 25 picked deputies, all dead shots and fearless men like himself. They were known to the rioters as men who would do their duty, and mobs dispersed as fast as they advanced. Without bloodshed peace was restored in a few hours and many arrests of leaders were made.

The most noted detective work done by Cook was in connection with the murders of four Italian musicians in Denver. The murderers, who were nine countrymen of the victims, had four days' start when the bodies were found hacked to pieces in a shanty. Cook traced and arrested them all in different parts of the State, and later saved their lives when, with his deputies, he fought off a mob that tried to lynch them in Denver. All nine were convicted. As a government detective Cook saved the government \$100,000 on cases handled by him.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Homespun Style. Precisely as Queen Victoria made Irish poplin popular to encourage the manufacture of that fabric in the Emerald Isle, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt hopes to create a vogue for homespun that shall be of real benefit to thousands of working women in the South. She believes much good could be done by encouraging a revival of the well-nigh lost arts of hand spinning and weaving. From the primitive looms of the mountain women around Baltimore, her Asheville estate, comes the stout, wholesome material which in America's simpler days constituted the nation's chief dress fabric. British motherly sovereign wore poplin gowns pertinaciously, although for a long time her taste was criticised openly by the aesthetes of her realm. Mrs. Vanderbilt is doing the same for homespun. She wears frocks of that material day after day, both for walking and driving, and, to demonstrate the possibilities of the stuff, she even has had an evening gown made of it. As she is a woman who carries her clothes well and has wealth enough to overawe persons lacking in sturdiness of character, it is regarded as likely that she will triumph in her resolve to make homespun fashionable. If she does, the effect in Fifth avenue doubtless will be startling, for, while the cloth is healthily American, it is not of a type that plausibly may be called aesthetic.

Mrs. Vanderbilt expects to make a grand coup toward achievement of her purpose by showing in the course of the Jamestown fair a homespun frock built for herself.

India's Warfare on Snakes. Last year the number of snakes destroyed in India was 762,221, for which rewards amounting to \$18,240 were paid. The number of men, women and children who met death from snake bites amounted to 25,837. There were 4,500 killed by wild animals, principally tigers. The greatest destruction to life appears to have been in Bengal, where 11,131 people and nearly 1,000 cattle were killed. In this province 55,054 poisonous snakes were destroyed. The officials charged with the work of destroying snakes are scattered over the whole vast area of India. A regular warfare is waged upon the myriads of reptiles, and in each district a regular head tax is paid on each cobra and other snakes killed.

EMOTIONS AFFECT BODY.

Hate Causes the Waste of a Great Deal of Energy.

That the influence of the mind upon the body is great and little understood we have had abundant evidence in the temporary successes and alleged wonderful cures of faith healers and charlatans under many names. A new work describes some of the psychological experiments of Prof. Elmer Gates, showing how potent is the effect upon the chemistry and tissue changes of the human system.

Accurate observations upon the arm, when the thought of the owner was concentrated upon it, revealed an increase in size and in the blood circulation, and a regular course of directed thinking for a certain time daily gave a permanent development of the limb. When a calm man breathed five minutes into a cold tube, the volatile constituents of the breath condensed into a colorless liquid.

When the man was made angry a brownish sediment appeared as a result of the changed mental condition, and in like manner the perspiration from the skin or exhalation from the lungs gave a gray sediment with sorrow, pink with remorse, and so on. Injections of the brown sediment of anger produced nervous irritability in men and animals.

Hate proved to be accompanied with a greater expenditure of energy than any other passion, and it precipitated several chemical products, of which a small portion was fatal to a guinea pig, while it was estimated that enough would be eliminated in an hour to kill scores of people. The hate ptomaines, it was concluded, represents the deadliest poison known to science.

Lost Literary Treasures.

Many of the greatest treasures of the world's literature have totally disappeared. Even so late as 1892 a copy of The Canterbury Tales, valued, it is said at \$2,500, was used to light the fire in a London church.

Perhaps the largest and most valuable of literary treasures the world has lost was the Alexandrian library. This collection, the most remarkable of the ancient world, is said to have contained in its most flourishing period 400,000, or, according to others, 700,000 manuscripts.

But it was not destined to endure long. When the Emperor Theodosius the Great in 391 A. D. ordered the destruction of all heathen temples within the Roman empire the Christians, led by the Archbishop Theophilus, did not spare that of Jupiter, in which were kept the literary treasures. From this general destruction about 4,000 manuscripts escaped, only to be burned in 640 by the Saracens under the Caliph Omar.

The last six books of Spenser's Faerie Queen were lost by one of the poet's servants. During the French revolution an exceedingly valuable copy of The Golden Legend was used to light a librarian's fire.

Many of the valuable letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu were destroyed by her relatives lest Lady Mary's literary honors might be gained at the cost of disgrace to the family name.

How Mahogany Is Found.

Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered throughout the forest and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines and creepers, and requires a skillful and experienced woodsman to find them. He seeks the highest ground in a forest, climbs to the top of the tallest tree, and surveys the surrounding country. The mahogany has a peculiar foliage, and his practiced eye soon detects the trees within sight.

The axmen follow the hunter, and then come the sawyers and hewers, a large mahogany taking two men a full day to fell it. The tree has large spurs which project from the trunk at its base, and scaffolds must be erected so that the tree can be cut off above the spurs. This leaves a stump ten to fifteen feet high, which is sheer waste, as the stump really contains the best lumber.

The hunter has nothing to do with the work of cutting or removing the tree, his duty being simply to locate it. If he is clever and energetic, his remuneration may amount to \$500 or \$1,000 a month; but he may travel weeks at a time without detecting a tree, and as he is generally paid by results his earnings are rather precarious.

Escaped Two Kinds of Death.

"If I have got to be killed, it's the lightning route for mine, every time," declares Michael Chisman, who was knocked off a roof by a shock from a high-power wire. "Never knew what struck me. There was a buzz-z-z-z, like you hear in a planing mill, only dreamy and sweet like pretty music. Then I seemed to be having a delightful sail. Then I woke up in the hospital with my burned hands done up, and they told me I had fallen off the gas-house roof."

Chisman had a remarkable escape from two kinds of death. He and a companion were sent a few days ago to make repairs on the gas-house roof in Bangor, Me. Chisman knew that there were high-power wires on the roof, and to keep his comrade out of danger took the risky end of the job. He made a slip and touched a wire carrying 12,000 volts. Instantly he was seen to fall, roll down the roof to the other, nearly flat, and bound thence to the ground. He was picked up unconscious, but rallied in a short time, and except for bad burns on his hands was uninjured.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES.

Counsel before action.—Dutch.
Who will betray, pipes sweet.—German.

A chance shot will kill the devil.—Irish.

After shipwrecks there is a harbor.—Latin.

Sickness tells us what we are.—French.

He has eaten his corn in the blade.—French.

Better a red face than a black heart.—Portuguese.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends.—Homer.

Courage is fire, bullying is smoke.—Lord Beaconsfield.

Be true to your word, your work and your friend.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

The benefactor engraves his name in the hand that receives the benefit.—French.

Three things drive a man out of doors—smoke, a leaky roof and a shrew.—Italian.

SPLINTERS.

All the same stripe—Convicts.

It is easier to tell the truth than to maintain a lie.

The man with the least religion often makes the longest prayer.

Never put off until to-morrow what somebody will do for you to-day.

The world may owe you a living, but you can't expect it to bring it to your back door.

It is better to send some men to jail and pray for them after they get there.

Teacher—Johnny, how many feet are there in a yard? Johnny—About a thousand in the school yard.

Boyce—What is Jones doing looking at all those steamship rates and foreign schedules? Joyce—Getting ready to spend a week down on the farm.

Bills—Do you think that the missionaries could do better work? Willis—Yes, they might go around picking up banana peels.

SPLINTERS.

Fair shake—Girl with a chill.

When people get rich quick they usually unload it quick.

Just as soon as you try to outdo your neighbors you begin to go broke.

You can save a lot of time by stopping to think which way you are going.

There is a bigger penalty for killing time than most people seem to be aware of.

Teacher—Johnny, where do you put a question mark? Johnny—On the witness stand.

The man who does the most smiling on the street usually does the most growling at home.

Bobbs—Did you say he was impersonating a cop? Dobbs—Yes; he was swiping peanuts from a fruit stand.

Boyce—Isn't it awful to hear a woman swear? Joyce—Yes; she does it about as gracefully as she throws a brick.

Could Not Get Casket in House.

Ohio's big boy is dead, Carl Shackles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shackles of Summerfield, was in one respect the most remarkable boy in the country. Listen.

Until five years ago young Shackles was just an ordinary boy, physically normal and intellectually brilliant. Then he began to grow rapidly, and when he died, at the age of 16, he was 6 feet 6 inches tall, weighed 550 pounds and was still growing.

A special casket was made in Zanesville for the body. The casket was 6 feet 10 inches long, 38 inches wide and 22 inches deep and was too large to be taken into the Shackles home. It was placed on the front porch, and, after the funeral services, the body was placed in the casket outside of the house.

The father of this remarkable boy is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 210 pounds. The mother weighs 160 pounds. He was the only child and had turned down several offers from circus men. Heart trouble caused death.

Somewhat Puzzled.

The noted foreigner was perplexed. "Zis was a strange countree," he remarked with a frown. "The longer I stay ze less I understand."

"What is the trouble now, count?" asked his American friend.

"Mooch, monsieur, I get on ze train. Ze conductor carry me past my station. I get wild. I wave my cane, I stamp my foot, I shout! Zen ze conductor grab me and hold me. When I ask him why he hold me he say because he think I am off. Ha! ha! He say I am off and zat is ze very reason why I raise all ze noise—because I am not off, but on."

Russian Prince Turns Yankee.

Prince Alexander L. F. Koslovsky, who served on the personal staff of Gen. Kuropatkin in the Russian-Japanese war, wants to become an American, and to that end has applied for naturalization papers at Watertown, S. D. Like a sensible citizen, the prince drops the final three letters of his name and becomes Koslov. He is 34 years of age and a graduate of the national military school of Russia. After the war, according to his story, he was drawn into a quarrel with one of the grand dukes and compelled to leave the country, arriving in New York with \$9,000 saved from his ancestral estate.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

An excellent poultice for sprains is made of cotton seed boiled until soft and applied hot.

Felons may be prevented if turpentine is frequently applied as soon as the first indications of the trouble are felt.

The soreness of boils may be relieved and often the swelling arrested by the timely and frequent application of turpentine.

A simple way to relieve sore throat is to take a lump of resin about as large as a walnut, put it into an old teapot, pour on boiling water, and then put the lid on, and place the spout in your mouth; the steam will prove very beneficial in allaying inflammation.

When the feet are tender and painful after long walking or standing great relief can be obtained by bathing them in salt and water—a handful of salt to a gallon of water. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne; immerse the feet and throw the water up over the knees with the hands. When the water grows cool rub the feet and limbs with a dry towel.

For burns a solution of borie or boric acid is excellent. Drop two ounces of the acid crystals in a quart glass jar and fill with water. This makes a saturate solution. Take a piece of gauze or cheese cloth, saturate with the solution and lay on the burn. Apply very moist, covering with absorbent cotton and then with oiled silk. This will keep moist for hours, as the oiled silk prevents evaporation.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Italy has 400 princes and 4,500 dukes. About one in twenty of London's inhabitants lives on charity.

For every ton of gold coin in circulation there are fifteen tons of silver.

Large rubies are ten times as valuable as diamonds of the same size.

Paris spends \$4,000,000 yearly on cleaning and maintaining its streets.

A scientist declares that 4 per cent of the people of civilized nations are color blind.

Twelve per cent of all human beings have the right arm distinctly longer than the left.

The largest park in Europe is the Prater of Vienna. Its area is nearly eight square miles.

For penknives the steel is tempered at 470 degrees, for table knives at 530 degrees, for saws at 560 degrees.

The salmon is for short distances the swiftest swimmer of any fish. It can travel at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

A mere whiff of arsine gas will prove fatal in from three to eight days. This gas killed its discoverer, Adolph Gebel.

The world's locomotive engines are, roughly, 48,000,000 horse power, excluding motors. Steamship engines are only one-third of this power.

During the last ten years insurance business has increased enormously and since 1890 the amount of insurance of all kinds has nearly doubled.

DON'TS FOR SWIMMERS.

Don't swim in chill water.

Don't neglect to cultivate confidence.

Don't, don't, whatever happens, despair!

Don't go into the water too soon after meals.

Don't be discouraged if you can't swim in two lessons.

Don't wet your tootsies first; dive headlong into the water.

Don't think that any woman between 15 and 50 can't learn to swim. They can.

Don't fail to remember that confidence, courage and persistency are necessary.

Don't stand about after emerging from the pool, because colds are almost a certain result.

Don't stay in the water for more than 10 or 12 minutes for the first 10 times you enter.

Don't go beyond your depth until you can swim the length of the pool with ease and confidence.

Don't dive into water less than six feet in depth, and know this of a certainty before you start.

Don't forget that swimming reduces the superfluous adipose tissue and makes a woman normal in flesh.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The population of Paraguay has increased in thirty-five years from 200,000 to 700,000.

It is estimated that the sun will be able to supply the present amount of heat for another 30,000,000 years.

Sikhs are beginning to invade British Columbia, which is certainly not like India. Three thousand of them are in the province, and more are coming.

A consul at Trebizond writes that recently it took eight months for some stylographic pens to come by express from America to a port on the Black Sea.

The startling calculation is now made that the world's Methodists are now so numerous that by joining hands they could girdle the earth. They number 30,000,000.

At Hanwell, England, lives a woman a furniture mover. She has printed on her vans the following appeal to the public: "Don't worry—get married—and keep on moving."

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

No bird of prey has the gift of song. Carpets made from elephant hide are said never to wear out.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia.

A cow's hide of average size produces about thirty-five pounds of leather.

Four thousand and sixty-one muscles have been observed in the body of a moth.

A new prize of \$10,000 is offered in France for the invention of a dirigible balloon.

England possesses twenty-eight cows for every hundred of the population. Australia has 280.

More than 10,000 persons are employed in the rock salt industry in Austria-Hungary.

The Empress of Russia has a handkerchief which it took seven years to make. It cost her \$5,000.

About two hundred oysters would be required daily to supply sufficient nourishment for one person.

In fifty years the average height of British men has risen an inch, to five feet eight and one-half inches.

Wood in building is used much more sparingly in France than in America; hence danger from fire is less.

London already has 3,000 automobile omnibuses plying in the streets, and that number will soon be doubled.

Skating was tabooed for women in Berlin until the prima donna Henrietta Sontag set the bold example.

Those physicians in London who are willing to be called at night have red lanterns attached to their houses.

Rats rarely can resist sunflower seeds. A trap baited with these seeds is most effective in catching them.

Marion Crawford, Count Sodernd and Professor Clement are at work on a life of Leo XIII, to fill four volumes.

It is noted that English ideals of comfort are gradually altering the style of German domestic architecture.

In Persia there are no distilleries, breweries or public houses and native wine is the only intoxicating beverage used.

Dried currants given to horses occasionally, instead of oats, are said to increase the animals' powers of endurance.

In Saxony no man is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is properly qualified.

Australia's flour exports to England have more than doubled since 1900, when they were valued at \$2,095,000.

Paris has an artist who decorates "art" stockings, and his charges are from \$120 a pair to almost any amount, according to design.

The Tyrolean government still pays for the extermination of poisonous snakes. It is the one European government which now does so.

Chinchillas have been so much in request for furs in the last few years that the species is in danger of extinction in Chile and Bolivia.

An English journal notes the curiously even sex distribution of measles in twenty years at Aberdeen. There were 20,287 males and 20,087 females.

Patagonian llamas live for years without tasting water, and a breed of cows near Losere, France, and noted for the richness of the milk, takes it very rarely.

The only venomous bird known is the "death bird" of New Guinea. The bite of the bird causes intense pain in every part of the body, loss of sight, convulsions and finally death.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A pretty girl yawning is a terrible sight.

A woman doesn't mind being tired if it is from shopping.

Don't let an agent decide how you shall invest your money.

It is very easy to jar the table where a nervous person is writing.

Some men greet you as if they wished their voice were a club.

If a man gets the fishing fever right bad there is only one cure for it.

A boy's idea of Paradise always includes a first class swimming hole.

Cooking for a husband will, as a rule, help more than praying for him.

A good way to find out a girl's faults is to brag on her to her friends.

The fishing is always pretty good the day you planned to go, and didn't.

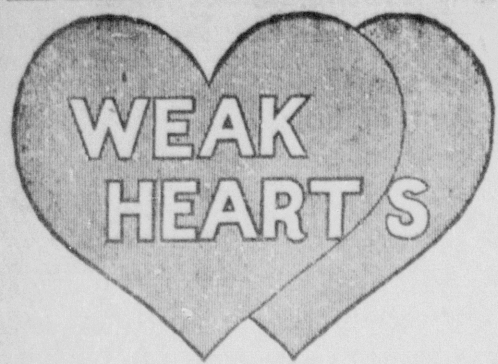
Some palpable lies are so interesting one would rather like to believe them.

You will find no go-without-breakfast-two-meals-a-day advocates to the harvest field.

It is a rare woman who does not occasionally inquire, with fine scorn: "How about the men?"

You can tell when a man begins to get old by the way he will say he is just in the prime of life.

The hard way a man lights when he gets caught at it, may be the reason it is called "high finance."



are caused by Indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of Indigestion, you have no doubt had shortness of breath, rapid heart beats, heartburn or palpitation of the heart. Indigestion causes the stomach to expand—swell, and puff up against the heart. This crowds the heart and interferes with its action, and in the course of time the heart becomes diseased.

Kodol For Dyspepsia

digests what you eat, takes the strain off of the heart, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the Stomach and Digestive Tract, Nervous Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach.

After eating, my food would distress me by making my heart palpitate and I would become very weak. Finally I got a bottle of Kodol and it gave me immediate relief. After using a few bottles I am cured.

MRS. LORING NICHOLS, Penn. N. Y.
I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

D. KAUBLE, Nevada, O.

Digests What You Eat

Believes indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc.

Prepared at the Laboratory of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Buy the Traveler's Life and Accident Contracts.
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Leave behind them good expressions. You will not dispute the facts concerning the superiority of our

RAYMOND CITY COAL

over other brands once you become intimately acquainted with the burning qualities of our RAYMOND CITY COAL. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the many points of advantage possessed by RAYMOND CITY COAL, simply try today the RAYMOND CITY COAL at \$3.75 per ton and facts will speak for themselves.

**Ebner See and
Cold Storage Co.**
PHONE NO. 4.

THE CONGO STATE

Its Condition Is Attracting Attention In Parliament.

A SYSTEM OF TYRANNY

Lord Monckswell Says Congo Government Is an Engine of Greed.

Movement on Foot to Bring About Better Conditions in the "Free State."

London, July 30.—"The system of government in the Congo independent state is one of unrestrained tyranny, enforced by the lash and the bullet, by cruelty and by murder." These words were spoken by Lord Monckswell, who raised the Congo question in the house of lords yesterday and moved the papers. Lord Monckswell said the Congo government was a powerful engine of greed which impudently and insolently violated the limitations and restrictions under which its right over this territory had been granted. The speaker quoted authorities to support his statements, and added that an especial responsibility attached to Great Britain, because, except for her determined action, the king of Portugal and not the king of the Belgians would at this moment have been the ruler of the Congo.

The archbishop of Canterbury declared that the Congo was one of the most disheartening and humiliating of contemporary questions. He said it was a ghastly irony to read today the words of the address presented to King Leopold by the city of London in 1884 congratulating his majesty upon his "bloodless victory." He declared the British government should be reminded of the sense of responsibility of all Englishmen in this matter. A general debate on the Congo question followed and a number of bishops were among the speakers. The earl of Mayo advocated another international convention in the matter of the Congo, and failing that, the appointment of more British consuls in the upper Congo. Lord Fitzmaurice, under-secretary for foreign affairs, speaking for the government, said they were not blind to the fact that this matter was surrounded with grave difficulties. The government had asked the Congo state, he said, not to disregard the experiences of previous governments of native states and had instanced the early history of British East India. The present system, the speaker said, was certain to have evil consequences. Lord Fitzmaurice admitted that the house of lords had a right to ask what progress had been made, but he said it was an international question and if the house took any sudden, rash action it would run the risk of injuring the cause it had at heart.

Take the Postmaster's Word for it.

Mr. F. M. Hamilton postmaster at Cherryvale, Ind. keeps also a stock of general merchandise and patent medicines. He says: "Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is standard here in its line. It never fails to give satisfaction and we could hardly afford to be without it." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

The President Approves.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 30.—The result of the visit to Sagamore Hill of Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry is that President Roosevelt has informally approved the report of the board which investigated the disaster on the battleship Georgia and indorsed a plan whereby a board of naval experts will be convened to thoroughly investigate the construction and operation of gun turrets on battleships with a view to providing every possible safeguard against explosions.

Bad Burn Quickly Healed.

"I am so delighted with what Chamberlain's Salve has done for me that I feel bound to write and tell you so," says Mrs. Robert Lytton, 457 John St., Hamilton, Ontario. "My little daughter had a bad burn on her knee. I applied Chamberlain's Salve and it healed beautifully." This salve allays the pain of a burn almost instantly. It is for sale by C. W. Milhous.

Attachment for Contempt.

Concord, N. H., July 30.—Another skirmish in the "next friends" suit against certain friends and followers of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy took place before Magistrate E. S. Cook over the question of taking depositions from persons connected with Mrs. Eddy's household, and Magistrate Cook will consider the question of issuing an attachment for contempt against two of the parties who refused to testify.

On Charge of Extortion.

New York, July 30.—Father Levort Martoogesian, the Armenian priest whose name has been associated with the Hunchakist society, was arrested last night on charges of extortion and blackmail. His arrest followed the investigation the police have been making into the assassination of Hovhannes Tavshanjian, a wealthy American rug merchant, several days ago.

GROOMING COUNTS

But it cannot make a Fair Skin or a Glossy Coat.



Women with good complexions cannot be homely. Creams, lotions, washes and powders cannot make a fair skin. Every horseman knows that the satin coat of his thoroughbred comes from the animal's "all-right" condition. Let the horse get "off his feet" and his coat turns dull. Currying, brushing and rubbing will give him a clean coat, but cannot produce the coveted smoothness and gloss of the horse's skin, which is his complexion. The ladies will see the point.

Lane's Family Medicine

Is the best preparation for ladies who desire a gentle laxative medicine that will give the body perfect cleanliness internally and the wholesomeness that produces such skins as painters love to copy.

INTOXICATED HUSBAND

Beats His Wife Nearly to Death for Trivial Cause.

Muncie, Ind., July 30.—As a result of a brutal attack of her husband, Mrs. Gertrude Moreain is dying. Her husband is Christopher Moreain, who is now serving a workhouse sentence of six months because of his brutality and who will be arrested on a murder charge when his wife dies.

The attack was made several weeks ago and at the time it was feared Mrs. Moreain would die, but she rallied. Sunday, however, her condition became alarming and physicians pronounced her case hopeless. Moreain came home drunk one afternoon and tried to force liquor down the baby's throat, when his wife interfered. He then attacked her and all killed her before neighbors came to her rescue.

Youth Threw Deadly Missile.

Lebanon, Ind., July 30.—Nat C. Titus, a well-known liveryman, was struck by a stone thrown by Oscar Proctor, seventeen years old, taking effect in his head, and Titus died of concussion of the brain. Proctor was followed to his home in the country and committed to jail for murder. Proctor and William Sagor drove to the city Saturday evening, and Proctor called for his horse after midnight and Titus charged him 15 cents for overtime. Proctor objected to paying the extra cost, and words were exchanged, Proctor alighting from the buggy and stepping toward Titus, who then struck him in the face with the back of his hand. Proctor left the barn for the street, where he picked up a stone, and walking close to Titus, threw the missile, remarking, "D—n you, you can't hit me."

Titus fell unconscious and Proctor ran, telling his companion to bring the rig. Titus recovered his senses and was accompanied to his home by a stableman, apparently not much hurt. However, in a short time concussion of the brain developed and his death followed.

Best Medicine in the World for Colic and Diarrhoea.

"I find Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to be the best remedy in the world," says Mr. C. L. Carter of Skirum, Ala. "I am subject to colic and diarrhoea. Last spring it seemed as though I would die and I think I would if I hadn't taken Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I haven't been troubled with it since until this week when I had a very severe attack and took half a bottle of the twenty-five cent size Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and this morning I feel like a new man." For Sale by C. W. Milhous.

ORIGIN A MYSTERY

Cause of New York Tenement Explosion Not Known.

New York, July 30.—Eighteen persons are dead and at least fifteen are seriously injured as the result of the fire in the tenement house of Christie street. All of the occupants of the house were Italians. There is no clue to the origin of the blaze. It was at first reported that the fire was probably the result of a bomb exploded in a grocery store in the basement of the building, but the police, after a careful investigation, said that there was no evidence to sustain this theory or to show that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Constipation.

For constipation there is nothing quite so nice as Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels without any disagreeable effect. Price 25c. Samples free. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Sun Kills Grubs.

Baton Rouge, La., July 30.—Enormous numbers of boll weevil grubs have been baked to death by the scorching sun of the past two weeks, according to the state crop pest commissioner's report. The heat has done more good than harm in Louisiana, killing so many grubs as to make prospects of a fair crop in sections where the outlook was worst.

NORTH VERNON DRY

All the Saloons Were Closed Sunday by Agreement.

FIRST TIME IN MONTHS

A Desire on the Part of Some Saloon Keepers to Obey the Law.

Agitation For a Closed Town Has Been Strong For a Year or More.

North Vernon, Ind., July 30.—Although all the fifteen saloon keepers of this city did not sign the "law enforcement" agreement entered into by the saloon keepers, there was not a drop of liquor sold in the city Sunday, and for the first time for months it was possible to see all the bar of each saloon through the windows. The desire on the part of some saloon keepers to conduct their business according to law led to a meeting at which a permanent organization was formed to be known as the Jennings County Protective association, and an assessment was levied on each member which will raise a fund for the purpose of carrying out the organization's intent. The agitation for a closed town has been strong for a year, and the mayor has done much to help the agitation along, and now he announces that the next case of a saloon keeper violating the Sunday-closing law will be followed by a revocation of license.

The Doctor Away from Home When Most Needed.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like cramp colic and cholera morbus require prompt treatment and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Have Signed An Agreement for Mutual Protection.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The signing yesterday at the foreign office of the treaties of commerce, navigation and fishery between Russia and Japan will be followed shortly by the publication of a political entente wiping out the last traces of the contentions and hostilities arising from the late war.

The foreign office has confirmed the despatch from Tokio in this matter and admitted officially that a general political agreement between the two states was in course of preparation, that the negotiations to this end had almost reached their conclusion and that the signatures were to be affixed to this document within a few days.

This entente is conceived along the same general lines as the recent similar agreement between France and Japan. Under its terms Russia and Japan will mutually guarantee their rights and territory.

THE POWERS TRIAL

Movement to Have Judge Robbins Removed from the Case.

Georgetown, Ky., July 30.—Following the filing of the affidavit by the defense in the Powers case to have Judge Robbins removed from the case, warm arguments are expected on both sides. Although not officially given out, it is reported the allegations against Judge Robbins are sensational, charging prejudice in the former trial. The court will pass upon the motion for removal tomorrow. It is not believed Robbins will vacate the bench, although it is generally anticipated that he will go into the trial immediately and take his chances of being upheld by the appellate court. The report is current that the prosecution does not want the trial at this time and that the case may be continued.

The Gravel Road Law.

Bluffton, Ind., July 29.—Recently the county commissioners ordered the construction of seven gravel roads under what is known as the three-mile gravel road law. Under this law the entire township is assessed alike, and in Harrison township the city of Bluffton will pay 75 per cent of the cost. R. F. Cummins, taxpayer, and his associates, contend that the law is not just in this respect, and that in many counties the greater part of the cost will fall on corporations. He has, therefore, appealed to the circuit court, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the law.

Receiver Named.

Chicago, July 30.—Judge Landis in the United States district court appointed the American Trust and Savings bank receiver for the American Rolling Mill corporation.

GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

WE REPAIR—Bicycles, Lawn Mowers, Gasoline Stoves, Locks, Umbrellas, Baby Carriages, Guns, Sewing Machines, etc., etc.

WE HARPEN—Lawn Mowers, Scissors, Knives, Saws and everything that needs an edge.

Keys made, Umbrellas covered, Sewing machine supplies, Fishing tackle, Incandescent gas lamps, etc., etc., etc.

W. A. CARTER & SON



WE SAW WOOD

Right along here, but must also say something about it in the public prints, else you might not know that here you can obtain an A1 grade of kiln dried well seasoned, tongued and grooved flooring, ceiling and outside lumber, lath and shingles—all sorts of hard and soft woods.

**The Travis
Carter Co.**

Pennsylvania LINES

Sunday Excursion to INDIANAPOLIS

JULY 21, 1907

\$1.10 Round Trip from Seymour. Train leaves at 8:13 a. m.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION Low Fare TOURS

Daily with Stopovers at

Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington

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And other Points on one Excursion Ticket. Go one Route Return Another. Long Limit

ANNUAL SEASHORE EXCURSION

Atlantic City, Cape May and 8 Other Ocean Resorts
\$17.00 Round Trip From Seymour, Ind., Aug. 8.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS

\$21.70 Round Trip From Seymour, Ind.

SUMMER TOURISTS FARES to Ocean, Lake and Mountain Resorts, and to Colorado and Pacific Coast.

For full particulars consult J. W. WRAY, Ticket Agt. Seymour, Ind.

BUSINESS COLLEGES ARE FAILURES

In small cities and towns, because:
1. There is not a sufficient population to support a GOOD school;
2. Such schools are usually conducted by persons who are NOT qualified, or who make it a practice to travel about and defraud their patrons;
3. There are few if any opportunities for their graduates to secure employment in such localities;
4. The THOROUGH business colleges are located in the larger cities and are conducted by persons who are qualified;
5. The graduates of business colleges in small cities or towns can not secure employment in large cities when thrown in competition with the THOROUGH graduates of high-class schools, as business men have no time to experiment with incompetents. Therefore, be wise. Send for the finest 68-page catalogue ever issued by a commercial school, before deciding to throw away your money for a worthless training at some cheap school.
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE Louisville, Ky.
Incorporated

Southern Indiana Ry B. & O. S.-W.

Popular Excursion to

Niagara Falls

LAST ONE OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, 10TH AUGUST

\$8.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets good for twelve days through Canada. Passengers can have their choice between Detroit and Buffalo by rail or boat. Special train leaves Cincinnati at 1:30 p. m. from C. H. & D. depot. For further information call at B. & O. ticket office.

W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
C. C. FREY, Agt.

Southern Indiana RAILWAY

Summer Tourists Round-trip Rates via Chicago and Lake Lines, also All Rail to Pacific Coast, Colorado and North-west Points on sale from June 20th to September 30th, final Return Limit October 31st. See us for rates and routes.

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Call us when your ICE BOX needs filling.
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